The Centre Reporter.

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THE JUNE 28TH MEETINGS.

Citizens to Pledge for War Savings Stamps at Nearest School House—Government Will Know Who is Who.

When the School District Committeemen make their reports on the June 28th meetings the Government will know "who is who". The Government will know just exactly who is in real sympathy with it, because it will know how many good dollars you have invested in War Savings Stamps, and how many more dollars you are willing to pledge for the purchase of them between now and December 31st, 1918.

Friday, June 28, is National War Savings Pledge Day, and at eight o'clock p. m. on that day you are commanded to attend a meeting in the nearest Public School House and there pledge yourself to purchase as many War Savings Stamps as possible between that time and the close of the year.

A portion of the Presidents proclamation and order by Director Cassatt is here reprinted :

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the people of the United States :

I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves, on or before the 28th of June, to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the government and to do this as far as possible through membership in War Savings Societies. The Twenty-eighth of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted.

WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States.

Pursuant to the above Proclamation of the President of the United States, the person receiving this card is hereby notified to attend a meeting at the most convenient school house in his home school district on FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918, promptly at eight p. m. Read the papers for full particulars concerning these meetings, which every loyal person is expected to attend.

ROBT. K. CASSATT,
Eastern Pennsylvania War Savings Director under authority of United States Treasury.

W. Harrison Walker, Centre county's wide-awake chairman, has appointed some citizen to conduct the meetings in each school house in Center county. Definite instructions will be given just how to proceed, and these men must consider their obligation seriously. No excuse can be offered for not performing this duty.

A few things that will be done at this meeting are these :

1. A record will be made of every one in attendance.

2. A record will be made of every one pledging himself to buy War Savings Stamps.

3. A record will be made of every one refusing to pledge himself to buy War Saving Stamps, and the reason for refusing, provided such a reason is not deemed adequate.

4. A report made of all property holders who do not attend this meeting together with the reason for non-attendance and the support they are giving the Government.

Every taxpayer in the county will be notified by an official card of the date and time and purpose of this meeting, leaving no room for any one to shirk responsibility.

On June 5th, 1917, men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two registered for military service ; on June 5th, 1918, men arriving at the age of twenty-one between the dates named registered for military service, and on June 28 every citizen is commanded to go to his nearest school house and there state just how much additional support (in money) the Government can expect from him. The committee in charge will do the rest.

Red Cross Quotas.

In the Red Cross drive held last month the State College Chapter went well over the top, as is shown by the appended figures :

Auxiliary	Quota	Raised
Snow Shoe	$1000	$2037.15
Centre Hall	600	902.25
Stormstown	150	162.15
Baileyville	100	160.50
State College	1000	2045.74
Boalsburg	400	450 25
Spring Mills	300	443.55
Millheim	500	569.54
Pine Grove Mills	250	205.46
Lemont	200	223.70
Unassigned	500	
Total	$5000	$7200.29

The readers of the Reporter will please note that the quota for Centre Hall is $600. When the canvassers took over the work, the figures given were $500 for this district.

New Red Cross Members.

Mrs. Samuel Gross.
Mrs. Mary J. Odenkirk
W. H. Blauser

See me for fertilizer ; quality right, prices right.—R. D. Foreman Centre Hall.

County Grange Meeting.

The Centre County Pomona Grange met in the Hall of the Zion Grange, Thursday of last week, holding the two usual sessions—forenoon and after noon. The session was opened by the master, Prof. C. R. Neff, in the customary form. The attendance was very good, patrons being present from various sections of Bald Eagle, Nittany and Penns Valleys, the State College locality especially being well represented.

The first session was given over to the installation of officers elected for 1918-1919, the work having been deferred at the first quarterly meeting on account of the press of time.

In the afternoon various committees read their reports, the Grange Encampment and Fair coming in for a good portion of time being devoted to it. Every indication points to the coming gathering as being certain to more than maintain its importance as a place for recreation and instruction.

The exhibits are certain to be much larger than any time heretofore. This is especially true of implement exhibits and live stock exhibits. Arrangements have been perfected with a number exhibitors, who for many years exhibited at Williams Grove, to come here this year since the grove will not be opened until after the war. The livestock exhibit is being boosted by Prof. R. L. Watts, of State College, who has become a member of the general committee. He has also interested himself in the horticultural and agricultural exhibits, and is working for a better exhibit and one to be arranged to become more educational.

Insurance—fire, life and casual—was talked by members, the latter being looked upon as advantageous to the farmers, and, of course, it was conceded the other two classes of insurance were indispensible.

Mrs. Mitchell, representing the Women's Club of Bellefonte, was given a period to talk on the Child's War Garden. After her talk a resolution was passed looking to the districting of Centre county and giving a $5.00 prize to the best Child's War Garden in each district. R. H. Olmstead, the county agent, had already been named as the judge.

By resolution a period was devoted in memory of Mrs. Carrie Bradford, whose death occurred June 3rd. A set of appropriate resolutions were framed and adopted.

The next meeting of the county Grange, at the request of A. C. Grove, representing his Grange, will be held in the hall of Logan Grange, near Pleasant Gap.

A real farmer's dinner, that means a dinner with nothing good missing, was served. To make the noon hour a more delightful, an hour was devoted to strictly social intercourse.

Pork, Beef and Milk.

"Within a month I was in several beef producing sections and find the beef makers very much interested," says L. W. Lighty, farm advisor of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. "One man had just sold his bunch of steers, 27 in number, for fifteen and a quarter cents a pound and he wore a smile that will not come off until he has another $4,500 worth of beef as he made at this time. His neighbor had just sold four porkers at twenty-two cents a pound and at once invested in a bunch of pigs at $7.50 each and is happily feeding them on $2.00 corn and $55.00 middlings and $120.00 tankage in the hope of making a little money by the transaction because he made a little this time.

"It is a real pleasure to meet folks smiling hard and happily at work for long hours. They are doing their best and are paid for it and tell you so. But when I come to the strictly milk shipping section of southeastern Pennsylvania the story is wonderfully and woefully different.

"A few days past I found a man who tried unsuccessfully to get competent help and when the news of three and a half cent a quart milk came he advertised cows and had just sold the herd and was very glad. Almost every cow keeper wears a frown and does not hesitate to tell you he is ground between two millstones, the nether, the extremely low price of milk, and the upper, the extremely high prices of feed and labor and the awful inefficiency of the latter.

"The dairyman cannot make any money and in many instances falling behind and he realizes it and the results are very unpleasant for the man who is circulating among these people in the honest interest of increased production. They are discouraged and they are cross and say unpleasant things. If the dairy industry is to thrive the milk producers must make money as do the beef and pork producers. This should be self-evident to any one."

A letter addressed to Mrs. Annie Ritner remains unclaimed at the Centre Hall post office.

DRASTIC SUGAR REGULATIONS.

Loss of Large Amount of Sugar Calls for Curtailment in Public Eating Places and Homes.

The following official notice relative to the use of sugar has been sent the Reporter for publication this week. The rules are laid down for proprietors of hotels, restaurants and clubs, and also for retail merchants.

Many of the ships regularly engaged in our coastwise trade to the West Indies have been withdrawn from their regular routes and put into trans-Atlantic service for the forwarding of troops and supplies to meet the needs of the present critical war situation. Other ships engaged in the raw-sugar carrying trade have recently been sunk by a submarine now operating off our coast, and the loss of sugar in transit to American ports has thereby been large—approximately 13,000 tons. Present submarine operations are also causing delays in the departure of sugar-carrying ships from ports.

These conditions have combined to create a new and serious shortage in our sugar supply, which will be increasingly felt as the season advances, and which can only be met by the utmost conservation in our present use of sugar.

The following rules, effective immediately, will concern the use of sugar in all public eating places :

1. No sugar bowls or other common receptacle for sugar will henceforth be placed on tables.

2. All sugar service, for whatever use, will be individual portions exclusively, and not to exceed one-half ounce, or two lumps, per person, with tea and coffee, or one ounce with cereals and fresh fruits.

3. No sugar will be used for icings and coatings on cakes or other similar purposes, and the making and service of cakes and pastries requiring considerable quantities of sugar should be discouraged as far as possible.

4. No sugar whatever may be used for making sherbets or water ices, and every additional means available should be patriotically employed to reduce sugar consumption to the utmost.

The Food Administration will insist upon strict compliance with these regulations, and any violations will be dealt with promptly and rigorously.

(Signed) HOWARD HEINZ,
Federal Administrator for Penna.

In addition to above the following must be observed by retail merchants :

Sales to consumers shall be a maximum of two pounds of sugar in towns, and a maximum of five pounds in country districts.

The sale of twenty-five pounds of sugar at a time for preserving fruit is permitted on certificate as before.

Confectioners, soft drink makers, etc. have been cut down to about one-half their normal supply, and consumers of sugar must practice the strictest economy if they desire to have any sugar at all in the near future.

(Signed) W. FRED REYNOLDS,
Federal Food Administrator for Centre Co.

Notice from Council.

Persons who have permitted the accumulation of rubbish in alleys are hereby notified that unless the same is removed immediately, it will be done at the expense of the guilty parties.

The removal of earth from streets for any use whatsoever is forbidden. This is a practice which must be stopped at once.

By order Boro Council.

May There Be None Unenlisted On That Day.

President Wilson, in his statement calling upon every man, woman, and child to pledge themselves on or before June 28 to save constantly and to buy regularly the securities of the Government, says, "May there be none unenlisted on that day !"

As the President points out, "This war is one of nations—not of armies—and all of our 100,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this Nation is to play its full part in the conflict."

Our Nation, not our Army and Navy only, is at war. And that means that all of us not actually fighting must do our part.

That part consists in giving the Army and the Navy all the support of which we are capable. To do that each one of us must first of all be a producer to our maximum ability and a consumer of necessities only, for every bit of man power and every particle of material is necessary for the use of the Army and Navy and for the making of the things essential to our citizens.

As a maximum producer and as a consumer of necessities only, each one of us will be an accumulator of savings. And these savings can be invested in War Saving Stamps with benefit both to the Government and ourselves.

180,000 PENNSYLVANIANS NOW SERVING IN THE ARMY.

State First in Nation in Number of Men Furnished.

Adjutant General Frank D. Beary in an interview stated that to date Pennsylvania has furnished 180,000 men for service in the war, and in providing man power, as well as in the manufacture of war material, leads the nation.

The number of men who have gone forth are : Keystone Division, now in England and France, 27,600 men ; machine-gun battalion, with the Rainbow Division, 720 men ; regular army, 15,000 ; navy, estimated, 9000 ; National Army to June 15, 110,000 men ; going into the National Army between now and July 1, 18,500 additional.

The man power furnished by Pennsylvania so far is more than the entire enrolment of the regular army of the United States in 1915.

General Beary also said that so far during this war Pennsylvania has contributed more to the Red Cross than the total cost of the Revolutionary War.

July 4th at Boalsburg.

The members of the Boalsburg Civic Club are planning for a big celebration on the Fourth of July. Beginning at 7:30 p. m., there will be a Red Cross parade, led by the Girls' Band of Milesburg, who have been engaged to furnish the music for the evening's festivities. Following this will be a triple flag raising—the National flag, Service flag and Honor flag—to be floated to the breeze while a squad of young men stand and salute the flags. Dr. Edwin E. Sparks, president of The Pennsylvania State College, will be the speaker for the evening, and consequently a good patriotic address is assurred. A grand festival by the Civic Club, in Boal Hall, will close the program.

Since a large crowd is anticipated, the committee on arrangements would request that owners of cars do not park them on the main streets of the town.

Korman Reunion at Centre Hall.

The annual reunion of the Korman families will be held on Saturday of this week—June 22nd—on Grange Park, Centre Hall. The Kormans have planned an interesting program, for the benefit of the general public as well as for the Korman families. They have engaged the Girls' Band, of Milesburg, who will open the day's events with a concert on the diamond. At two o'clock there will be speaking in the auditorium, followed by an interesting baseball game.

The Kormans extend a cordial invitation to the public to be present on Saturday on Grange Park.

No Community Picnic.

At a meeting of the Community Picnic committee, held on Monday evening, it was decided that no picnic would be held this year, owing to war conditions with its urgent need for food conservation.

Odd Fellows to Decorate.

The Centre Hall Odd Fellows will decorate the graves of deceased members in nearby cemeteries, on Saturday, as follows : At Tusseyville, 1:30 p. m. ; at Sprucetown, 2:30 p. m., and at Centre Hall 7:00 p. m. Rev. R. R. Jones will be the speaker.

Want the Chain Letter Broken.

The Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety has been advised by the Federal authorities that a chain letter plan, "for the purpose of founding a special hospital in France, for treatment of wounds in the face and jaw", should be discouraged. Recipients of the letter were requested to send twenty-five cents to the French Consul at Seattle, and to write five friends to do likewise. This letter was put in circulation through a misunderstanding. It links the name of the Red Cross with the enterprise but the American Red Cross announces that it has never agreed to help finance such a hospital. The Red Cross and the French Ambassadors are anxious that the chain should be broken.

The Treasury Department has authorized disapproval of a chain letter plan which has been started by some enthusiastic worker for the sale of War Savings Stamps. The National War Savings Committee also wishes the public to understand that it did not instigate such a plan. In fact, the Federal authorities are opposed to all chain letter schemes.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Sarah J. McClintick, widow of the late J. D. McClintick, residing at 428 South High street, Lock Haven, died in the Lock Haven hospital Saturday night of an attack of grippe and complications.

Mrs. McClintick was born January 26, 1846, at Centre Hall, and was united in marriage to John D. McClintick, at Earlytown, on September 3, 1867, her maiden name being Sarah Jane Durst. She was a member of the United Evangelical church for many years. She was a kind indulgent mother, a good neighbor, and an earnest Christian woman, who endeared herself to a wide circle of friends by her many excellent virtues.

Deceased is survived by the following named children : Mrs. John Campbell, William D. and Earle, Lock Haven ; Mrs. Albert Curvin, of Flemington, and Roy, of Pittsburgh ; three grandchildren and one great grandchild. She also leaves four brothers, Alfred and Samuel of Centre Hall ; James, of Reedsville, and Andrew, of Joliet, Illinois.

Rev. A. F. Weaver conducted the funeral services at the home in Lock Haven Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Jane Hazel, widow of the late Jared S. Hazel, died Thursday morning of last week at the home of her son, Thomas S. Hazel, in Bellefonte, as the result of a stroke of paralysis sustained just about a week previous.

Her maiden name was Jane Brown and she was born at Salona, Clinton county. Had she lived until next August she would have been eighty-nine years old. Practically all her married life was spent at Madisonburg but since the death of her husband almost eleven years ago she has made her home with her children, principally in Bellefonte. She was a life-long member of the Lutheran church and was a contrite, christian woman.

Surviving her are four children, namely : Charles Hazel and Mrs. Nelson Hart, of Williamsport ; Thomas and George Hazel, of Bellefonte.

The funeral was held Saturday morning ; interment at Madisonburg.

Prominent Political Leaders Spent Day at Cherry Run.

Senator William C. McConnell, of the Northumberland-Snyder-Union district, was host on Saturday at his Calida Lodge at Cherry Run, north of Lewisburg, to a large week-end party, composed of some of Pennsylvania's most distinguished political leaders.

Included in the party were United States Senator Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia ; Senator William C. Sproul, of Chester, Republican candidate for Governor ; Senator Edwin E. Beidleman, of Harrisburg, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor ; Auditor General Charles A. Snyder, of Pottsville ; Federal Judge Charles B. Witmer, of Sunbury, and Judge Frederick B. Moser and County Treasurer John H. Glass, of Shamokin.

Senator Penrose, Auditor General Snyder and Senators Beidleman and Sproul motored from the Republican State Committee meeting at Philadelphia to Senator McConnell's lodge, located in the wilds of Union county. The tract is most beautifully located and is adjoined by the summer lodges of Federal Judge Witmer and Judge Moser.

Man Buried Alive Near Hartleton.

Lloyd Hall, a laborer aged fifty-seven years, met his death at the State Village for Feeble Minded Women near Laurelton last Saturday afternoon when he was caught under falling ground and buried alive in a twelve foot ditch.

Hall was working in a ditch leading from the main building. The ground was of a hard nature and it was not thought that a cave in would occur. The ground gave way, however, burying Mr. Hall in a standing position, the dirt being a foot over his head. Workmen rushed to the scene and hurriedly uncovered his head so that he could get air. Later the body was taken from the ditch. Doctors were summoned and it was found that the man was badly crushed and bruised. He lived for two hours after the accident.

Hall has been a resident of Hartley township for some time and has been employed as a laborer on work in connection with the state institution. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Trott, who resides at the home of her father near the scene of the accident.

We Want Soldiers' Letters.

Parents, relatives or friends, who receive letters from the soldier boys, now in training camps or abroad, that would prove interesting to our readers, are requested to send them to this office and they will be published free of charge. Most of the boys write very interesting letters and our readers appreciate any word from them.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

To-morrow is the first day of the summer season.

Build with cement—the material that wears longest.—R. D. Foreman.

The residence of Mrs. W. B. Mingle is being wired for electric light this week.

A meeting of the Boy Scouts will be held this (Thursday) evening at 6:30 o'clock.

The Lewistown Daily Sentinel has raised its subscription rates to two cents a copy.

Miss Gladys Meyer, of Spring Mills, spent Sunday with Miss Lola Ulrich, in Centre Hall.

Miss Rebecca Kreamer, of Lewistown, visited relatives and friends here on Saturday.

Mrs. Guy P. Springer and daughter Betty, of Akron, Ohio, are visiting friends in Millheim.

The railroad section laborers were recently granted an increase in wages of approximately $2.00 per week.

A Children's Day service will be held in the United Evangelical church, at Tusseyville, Sunday evening, June 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Farner, of Philadelphia, attended the funeral of the former's father, William C. Farner, at Colyer, on Saturday.

John and Mary Ross, children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Ross, of Pittsburg, are guests of their aunt, Mrs. Sarah Bushman, in Centre Hall.

Some hay is being made this week in Penns Valley, but the majority of farmers are waiting until the end of June or beginning of July to start cutting.

Have your War Savings Stamps registered immediately upon purchasing them. They are just as liable to be lost, destroyed, or stolen the first day you own them as any time thereafter.

Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Bieber and daughter Frances, of West Milton, attended the Missionary Conference at Tusseyville, last Thursday, and Miss Frances delighted the audience with a vocal selection, which she rendered in a most charming manner.

A special meeting of the town council was held Friday night, the members present being Foreman, Smith, Emerick and Roesman. No business was transacted except to arrange for securing material with which to repair the main street through the borough.

Messrs. Frank Graloff, of Philadelphia, and Carl G. Ripka, of Wilmington, Delaware, from Saturday until Monday were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ripka. The young men are distant relatives of Mr. Ripka. Before returning home they visited at Pleasant Gap and elsewhere.

Prizes of $10,000 in Thrift Stamps have been offered by the National War Garden Commission at Washington for the best canned vegetables grown in "War Gardens" in the country. There must be at least five canners in competion at canning clubs and fairs before awards will be made.

In the report on sales of W. S. S., made by Chairman W. Harrison Walker, for Centre county, this week, Centre Hall is credited with having purchased 1164 W. S. S. during May, or 3278 since December 1st, 1917 ; 439 Thrift Stamps were bought since in May, or a total of 1408 since December 1st, 1917.

William B. Chamberlain, affectionately known as "Pappy" Chamberlain, died at his Milton home, aged seventy-seven years. He was well known in Penns Valley, having traveled through the valley for many years as a salesman. He was a civil war veteran, a member of Company E., 131st Penn. Volunteers. Three sons survive.

Rev. and Mrs. W. A. McClellan, their granddaughter, Anna Catherine McClellan, and Mrs. McClellan's sister, Miss Sarah Runkle, motored from Rockwood Tuesday of last week and spent a week visiting relatives in and about Centre Hall. Rev. McClellan reports that his only son, Dr. W. R. McClellan, is in the medical department of the service and at present is located at Camp Wardsworth, South Carolina, awaiting the call for overseas duty.

During a heavy rain storm last week hail as big as a hen's egg fell at Selinsgrove and as far north as Penns Creek. Scores of truck patches were washed out and destroyed and much other damage was done in that vicinity. Considerable destruction was wrought throughout Snyder county. Several weeks ago a severe dashing rain storm wrought havoc in gardens in which beans and other vegetables were just getting started.

U. S. COAST IN WAR ZONE

Germany Will Warn Neutral Shipping of Danger.

LOOK FOR CHAIN OF U-BOATS

Ruthless Warfare Brought To America—May Mean Regular Patrol Of U-Boats From Canada To Mexico.

London.—The German Admiralty intends to declare the Eastern Coast of the United States from Mexico to Canadian waters a danger zone, and will warn neutral shipping, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, quoting reports received from Berlin.

Washington.—In view of what has been happening during the past few weeks, officials here were inclined to regard as a bit of grim humor the report from Berlin, via Holland, that the German government is about to declare the Eastern American coast a langer zone and to warn neutral shipping of its purposes.

Raiding submarines have already erved warning of the danger in more forceful terms than Berlin could formulate in a diplomatic communication. Several of the eighteen vessels sunk by the raiders were neutrals, carrying no war supplies. Neutral governments are not likely to have overlooked that fact, warning or no warning.

It is recognized, however, that the forthcoming warning may prove to be a formal announcement of a zone in American waters where ruthless sinking of all ships is to be the order of the day, forecasting a continuing menace off Atlantic ports through regular submarine patrols.

Officials here have been fully awake to the fact that such patrols could be maintained if the German authorities thought the results obtainable justified diverting a large number of boats from operations off the French and British coasts. It has been figured out that by starting a new raider or flotilla of raiders every five days, one link in the endless chain of U-boats always would be on duty in American waters.

Such operations would mean that for every boat actively engaged on this side, there would be several on the way over and several more on the way back to Germany, none of which would have any substantial value while en route in either direction. On this account, Navy officials generally have discounted the patrol idea, believing that much better results from the German viewpoint would be obtainable by using the same number of boats where they are now used, in the North Sea or adjacent waters.

It is not regarded as impossible that either by using mother ships or through the establishment of a land base, no sign of which has yet been discovered, the Germans have hit upon a way of maintaing a U-boat flotilla for an indefinite time on this side. Since there is no evidence as yet of any extension of the zone of raiding operations, however, and since nothing has come to indicate an increased number of raiders at work, these possibilities also are purely matters of speculation.

So far as Allied and American ships are concerned, the "warning" can make no difference. The raiders, while treating passengers and crews of the ships they way-laid with a consideration that is worthy of note only because it is a departure from the ruthlessness of accepted German practice elsewhere, have conducted cruiser warfare under a strictly German interpretation of what that means. Unarmed merchant craft of no military value have been summarily dealt with. The only armed craft sunk was torpedoed without warning.

It is assumed that any announcement from Berlin would be designed chiefly to intimidate neutral shipping. Even then, the urgent demand at home for supplies procurable only in the United States and the glittering freight rates obtainable probably would overcome any anxiety neutral ship owners might experience as a result of a "warning."

Perhaps the German Admiralty hopes to stimulate home readers in Germany with the idea that steps have been taken to stop the flow of American troops to Europe. Actual enforcement of a U-boat blockade, however, is the only thing that would in fact serve to interfere with that flow.

BANDIT WEARS KHAKI.

Man In Soldier's Garb Robs Spartanburg Shops.

Spartanburg, S. C. — A man in a soldier's uniform held up two employes with a revolver in a pawnshop in the business section here, forced one clerk to hand-cuff the manager, then rifled the safe, securing $150 in money and some jewelry, and escaped. Several other men in soldiers' uniforms outside, the bandit said, were his accomplices.

We are Coming, Uncle

POUND AND HALF WEEK BEEF RATION

Appeal For Voluntary Reduction By People.

Wants People To Substitute Fresh Pork, Bacon, Ham and Sausage.

Washington.—To meet the needs of the American and Allied Armies and the civilian populations of France, Great Britain and Italy, the American people are requested by the Food Administration to place themselves on a limited beef allowance from now until next September 15.

Householders were asked not "under any circumstances" to buy more than one and one-half pounds, including the bone, for each person in the household.

Hotels and restaurants were asked not to serve boiled beef more than two meals weekly, beef steak more than one meal weekly and roast beef more than one meal weekly.

"The demand for beef for our army, the armies of the Allies and their civilian populations for this summer," said the Food Administration's announcement, "are beyond our present surplus. On the other hand, we have enough increased supply of pork this summer to permit economical expansion in its use. It therefore will be a direct service to our armies and the Allies if our people will in some degree substitute fresh pork, bacon, ham and sausage for beef products.

"The public will realize that the changing conditions of production from season to season, the changing situation in shipping, and, therefore, of the markets available to the Allies, and the increasing demand for our growing Army, with the fluctuating supplies of local beef in France, all make it impossible to determine policies for a long period in advance. We have recently asked for economy in all meat consumption; we wish now to emphasize further reduction of beef by the substitution of pork. It is anticipated that this program will hold good until September 15, and the co-operation of the public is most earnestly requested."

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

Senator King Urges Co-Operation To Expel Germans.

Washington.—A proposal that an American military force be sent to Russia "in conjunction with the Allies, including Japan and China," to aid the Russian people in expelling the German military power is made in a resolution introduced by Senator King, of Utah. The resolution also calls for the despatch of a commission to cooperate with the American Ambassador and others "to overcome German propaganda and to aid in Russia's economic, industrial and political freedom."

FOCH IS CONFIDENT.

Significant Message To British Soldiers and Sailors.

London.—An association of former British soldiers and sailors, known as "Comrades of the Great War," sent this message to General Foch: "We have perfect faith that on the scene of your historic victory of 1914, in which many of us were privileged to share, you and your gallant men will again stem the tide of invasion and hurl the hated invader from the sacred soil of France."

General Foch replied: "I share entirely your confidence."

FOWDER PLANT AHEAD OF TIME.

Charleston (W. Va.) Works Starts Two Months Before Schedule.

Washington.—Operation of the Government's new powder plant near Charleston, W. Va., was begun Tuesday, two months ahead of schedule. The Nashville (Tenn.) plant started work a week ago. The two plants cost $120,000,000, and officials say they will give the Government a powder production equal to the capacity of all other American plants combined

PROTECTION PACT FOR ALL AMERICAS

What President Wilson Told the Mexican Editors.

BASIS FOR A WORLD PEACE

Mexicans and Loyal Men In All the American Countries Should Plant Seeds Of Trust and Confidence.

Washington.—Pan-Americanism, a pact of all the Americas for self-protective purposes, is advocated by President Wilson.

This developed with the authorized publication of President Wilson's recent address to a group of Mexican editors visiting here.

Declaring the Monroe Doctrine to be a case of telling Central America: "We are going to be a big brother to you whether you want us to be or not," the President said the policy contained nothing that protects Mexico from "aggression from us."

As a result, the President declared he had observed some sister republics to the South were uneasy lest "our self-appointed protection (Monroe Doctrine might be for our own benefit and our own interest and not for the interest of our neighbors."

Such an arrangement, he said, "will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the only conceivable basis for the future peace of the world, and I must admit I was anxious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis of peace.

"Peace can only come by trust. If you can once get a situation of trust, then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, everyone of us, it seems to me, owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant the seeds of trust and confidence instead of seeds of suspicion."

The President declared America's attitude toward Mexico is "not merely the sort of friendship which prompts one not to do his neighbor any harm, but the sort of friendship which earnestly desires to do his neighbor service."

He declared the administration policy was that "the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business." He then discussed the punitive expedition after the bandit Villa, saying:

"When we sent troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assit you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose, and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way and then immediately withdrawing, I might give substantial proof of the truth of the assurance that I had given your government through President Carranza."

BOLSHEVIK ENVOY COMING.

Borovsky-Odovsky Reported Credited To United States.

London.—It is reported in Copenhagen, says a Daily Mail dispatch from that city, that M. Borovsky-Odovsky, the Bolshevik Minister to Sweden, is to go to Washington as Bolshevik Ambassador to the United States.

DIRECTOR OF NEWS.

Leigh Reilly, Of Chicago, Succeeds J. W. McConaughy.

Washington.—Leigh Reilly, former managing editor of the Chicago Herald, became director of the news division of the Committee on Public Information, and will have supervision of the preparation and distribution of the commttee's news announcements. Mr. Reilly succeeds J. W. McConaughy, who goes to Central America on special work for the committee

THE AMERICANS PUSHING ON

Brilliantly Carry Wood and Take Prisoners.

FINE WORK OF THE MARINES

Supported By Allied Tanks, They Deliver A Brilliant Counter-attack And Capture A Forest.

Paris.—The French have struck the Germans a hard blow along a front of about seven and a half miles, between Rubescourt and St. Maur, recapturing Belloy, Genlis Wood and the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer.

The official announcement by the War Office of this gain says that the Germans suffered heavy losses and left more than a thousand prisoners and some guns in the hands of the French.

Several violent enemy attacks on Chevincourt were repulsed, but the Germans gained a footing in Machemont and Bethancourt, which places are being bitterly disputed.

American troops brilliantly carried Belleau Wood, taking 300 prisoners.

Washington. — American troops northwest of Chateau Thierry advanced their position in Belleau Wood, capturing 250 prisoners and considerable war material including a number of machine guns and trench mortars, General Pershing reported.

It is in this section that the marines have been fighting for a number of days, and it was assumed here that they were the troops referred to.

The statement follows:

"Northwest of Chateau Thierry we were again successful in advancing our positions in the Belleau Wood. We captured 250 prisoners, of whom three were officers and considerable material.

"In the Woevre our batteries executed effective neutralization and harrassing fire."

American Army at the Marne.—A battalion of American marines (took?) the northern half of Belleau Wood (northwest of Chateau Thierry), capturing 350 Prussian and Saxon prisoners, including 10 officers, and two Krupp field guns of three-inch caliber, several huge minenwerfers and a number of machine guns. The attack was delivered after two hours of preliminary bombardment in which the Allied artillery made the shell-shattered wood an inferno for the Germans resting there.

The furious American assaults found the Germans stunned and reeling, ready to surrender. The American machine gunners inflicted the heaviest casualties upon the enemy. Owing to the excellent artillery preparation and the swiftness of the operation the American casualties were light.

The Germans launched an attack on Bouresches, but the assault was smashed thanks to the coolness of the American machine gunners and the accuracy of the artillery.

Belleau Wood lies in the Chateau Thierry sector just to the west of the village of Bouresches and south of the village of Belleau. It is in this region that the American marines have been fighting so valiantly recently, and much praise was bestowed upon them for their drive of the Germans through the Belleau Wood, which had been considered an almost impregnable position by the Germans. Dispatches from the front on Monday said the marines had continued their progress in the wood until the Germans were holding only the northern fringe of it.

TWO U. S. FLYERS KILLED.

John Drew's Nephew One Of Those Lost In France.

Paris.—Alan Nichols, of Palo Alto, Cal., who was wounded in the abdomen in an air fight, died in the hospital at Compeigne. He was buried at Royalieu with full military honors.

Corp. R. Sidney Drew, nephew of John Drew, the actor, who was reported missing, has been killed in an air fight, according to the Gazette des Ardennes.

Harold Saxon, of Washington, D. C., is reported missing since he rejoined his squadron.

All are members of the Franco-American Air Corps.

R. B. Hoeber, of Nutley, N. J., another member of the Franco-American flying squadron, has brought down his first German machine and was cited in the army orders.

12 YEARS FOR SLAYER.

Police Chief Convicted Of Manslaughter In Killing Soldier.

Camp McClellan, Ala.—After deliberating 12 hours the jury in the trial of Acting Police Chief Walter Washem, of Alabama City, charged with the murder of Cook Hans Holmes, of Hoboken, N. J., returned a verdict of manslaughter and Judge James E. Blackwood immediately sentenced Washem to 12 years in the state penitentiary.

700,000 TROOPS NOW IN FRANCE

Baker Tells Blue Devils of Increase in Army Over There.

TO AID IN GREAT VICTORY

Two Hundred Thousand Apparently Sent Since Last Announcement Some Weeks Ago—Chasseurs To Visit Several Cities.

Washington. — More than 700,000 American soldiers have gone overseas to carry back to France the encouragement and assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America, Secretary Baker told the French Alpine Chasseurs in bidding them farewell here at the base of the Washington Monument.

The War Secretary's last announcement some weeks ago concerning the size of the American forces abroad was that 500,000 men had sailed for the battlefront.

The Alpine Chasseurs, better known as the Blue Devils of France, came to America last month to assist in the Third Liberty Loan campaign and since have toured the South and Middle West. They were reviewed and received by the Secretary of War before leaving for Baltimore, Newark, New York and Boston en route back to their native land. Attending the exercises were M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, representatives of the French high commission. Mr. Baker's staff and many government officials.

"You soldiers of France," said Mr. Baker in addressing the chasseurs, "came to this country in order that the people of America might see with their own eyes in your persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You were welcomed in this country from one end of it to the other. The hearts of our people went out to you and to your people. As the embodiment of the determination, the courage and the heroism of France you have been accepted and received. Nearly all of you, I am told, are battle-scarred veterans. You are members of an army which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would rather die than not be free.

"You are going back to your own country—still, thank God, your own—and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France the American Army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in their early struggling days of American freedom.

They and you are about to accomplish the great wonder in the world of winning a victory which will forever set the stamp of mankind's approval upon the true theory of civilization."

TWO MORE FOR U-BOATS.

Germans Seize Vindeggen's Copper Cargo Before Sinking Her.

New York.—Two Norwegian steamships, the Vindeggen and the Henrik Lund, were sunk by a German submarine boat when about 200 miles east of Cape Charles, Virginia. This brings the total of vessels sunk by U-boats since they began their campaign in these waters to 18. Their crews, totaling 68 men, were brought here by a Danish steamship, which picked them up at sea, after they had been sent adrift in their small boats. Eighty tons of copper ingots, part of the cargo of the Vindeggen, were taken aboard the U-boat before the steamship was sunk by means of bombs. The vessel was stopped by the submarine on June 8 and the crew was obliged to unload the copper into the ship's small boats and transfer it to the U-boat. Then the small boats were taken in tow until the Henrik Lund was sighted, on June 10.

The Henrik Lund was from Norfolk for New York. Stopped by the submarine, the crew of this ship was likewise ordered into small boats and the ship sent to the bottom by bombs. Then the two crews were taken in tow, and when the Danish vessel was sighted, according to their story, the submarine cut them adrift and submerged.

The destruction of these two ships makes four flying the Norwegian flag which have been victims of German submarines in American waters.

OBJECTOR SENTENCED.

Henry Sadel Had Destroyed His Questionnaire.

Philadelphia. — Henry Sadel, who styled himself a "conscientious objector" to the war, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by Judge Dickinson, in the United States District Court here, charged with destroying his questionnaire. The sentence imposed is the full penalty permitted by the law.

WIN BY OFFENSIVE

Such Must Be Plan of Victorious Army, Says Foch.

Allied Generalissimo Declares Well Organized Reserves, Delivering Bludgeon Blow at Proper Time and Place Will Destroy the Enemy.

London.—Victory can be won in the end only by the army that takes the offensive, and success in this depends on husbanding and instructing the reserves. So declares General Foch in the weekly journal, the Field.

"Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," General Foch says, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces.

"War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle, which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline, and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned.

No Victory in Defense.

"Our first axiom must be that to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again.

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results, and, in consequence, must always be adopted at the finish.

"To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy, and prevent him from carrying out the same maneuver, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim.

All Depends on Reserve.

"But since there remains no doubt that decisive attack is the very keystone of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces in the measure in which they will prepare, facilitate, and guarantee development of a decisive attack characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed, and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of maneuver.

"The reserve—that is to say, the prepared bludgeon—is organized and kept carefully instructed to execute the single act of battle from which results are expected—namely, the decisive attack.

Surprise, Mass and Speed.

"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the bludgeon may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass, and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out.

"In this, our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory falls when applied by feeble hands and when accessories obscure the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while—namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

Inverted Point of View.

There was a rush of wind, a cloud of dust, and the car rushed on, leaving the old gentleman sprawling in the roadway. He picked himself up and dashed up to a policeman, yelling excitedly:

"That motorcar knocked me down!"

The policeman took out a business-like notebook and said:

"Did you notice the number, sir?"

"Yes," said the injured one. "It was number 66."

Just then another policeman, who had seen the accident, came hurrying up and said:

"No, no! The number's 99. This gentleman was standing on his head when he noticed it!"

Work That Will Pass.

Some young people are satisfied if they are doing work that will "pass." They are conscious of its defects, but if these are passed over without a challenge, they feel that they have done well enough. That is a mistake. We cannot be perfect, but we should not be satisfied with imperfections. Set your standard at the highest. See that nothing passes you that does not represent your best.—Girls' Companion.

Made Him Devout Christian.

Gen. Lew Wallace said that before writing "Ben Hur" he had no fixed religious convictions, but as the story grew and the Christ figure assumed reality his whole life was affected by it and when the work was completed he found himself for the first time in his life a devout Christian.

Slightly Mixed.

Mrs. Mix—There was a time when you minded what I said, but now it's like water on a duck's back—in at one ear and out at the other.

LONG LIVE THE KING

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

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CHAPTER XV—Continued.
—14—

"It will not be easy going for Otto," said the king, at the end of the short interview. "I should like to feel that his interests will be looked after, not only here, but by you and yours. We have a certain element here that is—troublesome.'

And Karl, with Hedwig in his mind, had promised.

"His interests shall be mine, sir," he had said.

He had bent over the bed then, and raised the thin hand to his lips. The interview was over. In the anteroom the king's master of the horse, the chamberlain, and a few other gentlemen stood waiting, talking together in low tones. But the chancellor, who had gone in with Karl and then retired, stood by a window, with his arms folded over his chest, and waited. He put resolutely out of his mind the face of the dying man on his pillows, and thought only of this thing which he—Mettlich—had brought about. There was no yielding in his face or in his heart, no doubt of his course. He saw, instead of the lovers loitering in the place, a new and greater kingdom, anarchy held down by an iron-shod heel, peace and the fruits thereof, until out of very prosperity the people grew fat and content.

He saw a boy king, carefully taught, growing into his responsibilities until, big with the vision of the country's welfare, he should finally ascend the throne. He saw the river filled with ships, carrying merchandise over the world and returning with the wealth of the world. Great buildings, too, lifted their heads on his horizon, a dream city, with order for disorder, and citizens instead of inhabitants.

When at last he stirred and sighed, it was because his old friend, in his bed in the next room, would see nothing of all this, and that he himself could not hope for more than the beginning, before his time came also.

The first large dinner for months was given that night at the palace to do King Karl all possible honor. The gold service which had been presented to the king by the czar of Russia was used. The anticipatory gloom of the court was laid aside, and jewels brought from vaults were worn for the first time in months. Uniforms of various sorts, but all gorgeous, touched fine shoulders, and came away, bearing white, powdery traces of the meeting. The greenhouses at the summer palace had been sacked for flowers and plants. The corridor from the great salon to the dining hall, always a dreary passage, had suddenly become a fairy path of early spring bloom. Even Annunciata, hung now with ropes of pearls, her hair dressed high for a tiara of diamonds, her cameos exchanged for pearls, looked royal. Proving conclusively that clutter, as to dress, is entirely a matter of value.

Miss Braithwaite, who had begun recently to think a palace the dreariest place in the world, and the most commonplace, found the preparations rather exciting. Being British she dearly loved the aristocracy, and shrugged her shoulders at any family which took up less than a page in the peerage. She resented deeply the intrusion of the commoner into British politics, and considered Lloyd George an upstart and an interloper.

That evening she took the crown prince to see the preparations for the festivities. The flowers appealed to him, and he asked for and secured a rose, which he held carefully. But the magnificence of the table only faintly impressed him, and when he heard that Nikky would not be present, he lost interest entirely. "Will they wheel my grandfather in in a chair?" he inquired.

"He is too ill," Miss Braithwaite said.

"He'll be rather lonely, when they're all at the party. You don't suppose I could go and sit with him, do you?"

"It will be long after your bedtime."

Bedtime being the one rule which was never under and circumstances broken, he did not persist. To have insisted might have meant five marks off in Miss Braithwaite's book, and his record was very good that week. Together the elderly English woman and the boy went back to the school room.

The Countess Loschek, who had dressed with a heavy heart, was easily the most beautiful of the women that night. A little court paid tribute to her beauty, and bowed the deeper and flattered the more as she openly scorned and flouted them. She caught once a flicker of admiration in Karl's face, and although her head went high, her heart beat stormily under it.

Hedwig was like a flower that required the sun. Only her sun was happiness. She was in soft white chiffons, her hair and frock alike girlish and unpretentious. Her mother, coming into her dressing room, had eyed her with disfavor.

"You look like a schoolgirl," she said, and had sent for rouge, and with her own royal hands applied it. Hedwig stood silent, and allowed her to have her way without protest. Had submitted, too, to a diamond pin in her hair, and a string of her mother's pearls.

"There," said Annunciata, standing off and surveying her, "you look less like a baby."

She did, indeed! It took Hedwig quite five minutes to wash the rouge off her face, and there was, one might as well confess, a moment when a part of the crown jewels of the kingdom lay in a corner of the room, whence a trembling maid salvaged them, and examined them for damage.

The Princess Hedwig appeared that evening without rouge, and was the

"There," Said Annunciata, "You Look Less Like a Baby."

only woman in the room thus unadorned. Also she wore her coming out string of modest pearls and a slightly defiant, somewhat frightened, expression.

The dinner was endless, which was necessary, since nothing was to follow but conversation. There could, under the circumstances, be no dancing. And the talk at the table, through course after course, was somewhat hectic, even under the constraining presence of King Karl. There were two reasons for this: Karl's presence and his purpose—as yet unannounced, but surmised, and even known—and the situation in the city.

That was bad. The papers had been ordered to make no mention of the occurrence of the afternoon, but it was well known. There were many at the table who felt the whole attempt foolhardy, the setting of a match to inflammable material. There were others who resented Karl's presence in Livonia, and all that it implied. And perhaps there were, too, among the guests, one or more who had but recently sat in less august and more awful company.

Beneath all the brilliance and chatter, the sparkle and gayety, there was, then, uneasiness, wretchedness, and even treachery. And outside the palace, held back by the guards, there still stood a part of the sullen crowd which had watched the arrival of the carriages and automobiles, had craned forward to catch a glimpse of uniform or brilliantly shrouded figure entering the palace, and muttered as it looked.

Dinner was over at last. The party moved back to the salon, a vast and empty place, hung with tapestries and dimly lighted. Here the semblance of gayety persisted, and Karl, affability itself, spoke a few words to each of the guests. Then it was over. The guests left, the members of the council, each with a wife on his arm, frowsy, overdressed women most of them. The council was chosen for ability and not for birth. At last only the suite remained, and constraint vanished.

The family withdrew shortly after to a small salon off the large one. And there, at last, Karl cornered Hedwig and demanded speech.

"Where?" she asked, glancing around the crowded room.

"I shall have to leave that to you," he said. "Unless—there is a balcony."

"But do you think it is necessary?"

"Why not?"

"Because what I have to say does not matter."

"It matters very much to me," he replied gravely.

Hedwig went first, slipping away quietly and unnoticed. Karl asked the archduchess' permission to follow her and found her waiting there alone, rather desperately calm now, and with a tinge of excited color in her cheeks. Because he cared a great deal, and because, as kings go, he was neither hopelessly bad nor hard, his first words were kind and genuine, and almost brought her to tears.

"Poor little girl!" he said.

He had dropped the curtain behind him, and they stood alone.

"Don't," said Hedwig; "I want to be very calm, and I am sorry for myself already."

"Then you think it is all very terrible?"

She did not reply, and he drew a chair for her to the rail. When she was seated, he took up his position beside her, one arm against a pillar.

"I wonder, Hedwig," he said, "if it is not terrible because it is new to you, and because you do not know me very well. Not," he added hastily, "that I think your knowing me well would be an advantage! I am not so idiotic. But you do not know me at all, and for a good many years I must have stood in the light of an enemy. It is not easy to readjust such things—witness the reception I had today!"

"Why must we talk about it?" Hedwig demanded, looking up at him suddenly with a flash of her old spirit. "It will not change anything."

"Perhaps not. Perhaps—yes. You see, I am not quite satisfied. I do not want you, unless you are willing. It would be a poor bargain for me, and not quite fair."

A new turn, this, with a vengeance! Hedwig stared up with startled eyes. It was not enough to be sacrificed. And as she realized all that hung on the situation, the very life of the kingdom, perhaps the safety of her family, everything, she closed her eyes for fear he might see the fright in them.

Karl bent over and took one of her cold hands between his two warm ones. "Little Hedwig," he said, "I want you to come willingly because—I care a great deal. I would like you to care, too. Don't you think you would, after a time?"

"After a time!" said Hedwig drearily. "That's what they all say. After a time it doesn't matter. Marriage is always the same—after a time."

"Why should marriage be always the same, after a time?" he inquired.

"This sort of marriage, without love."

"It is hardly that, is it? I love you."

"I wonder how much you love me."

Karl smiled. He was on his own ground here. The girlish question put him at ease. "Enough for us both, at first," he said. "After that—"

"But," said Hedwig desperately, "suppose I know I shall never care for you, the way you will want me to. You talk of being fair. I want to be fair to you. You have a right—" She checked herself abruptly. After all, he might have a right to know about Nikky Larisch. But there were others who had rights, too—Otto to his throne, her mother and Hilda and all the others, to safety, her grandfather to die in peace, the only gift she could give him.

"What I think you want to tell me, is something I already know," Karl said gravely. "Suppose I am willing to take that chance? Suppose I am vain enough, or fool enough, to think that I can make you forget certain things, certain people. What then?"

"I do not forget easily."

"But you would try?"

"I would try," said Hedwig, almost in a whisper.

Karl bent over and taking her hands, raised her to her feet.

"Darling," he said, and suddenly drew her to him. He covered her with

"Now," He Said, "Have You Forgotten?"

hot kisses, her neck, her face, the soft angle below her ear. Then he held her away from him triumphantly. "Now," he said, "have you forgotten?"

But Hedwig, scarlet with shame, faced him steadily. "No," she said.

* * * * * * *

Later in the evening the old king received a present, a rather wilted rose, to which was pinned a card, with "Best wishes from Ferdinand William Otto," printed on it in careful letters.

It was the only flower the king had received during [illegible]

When, that night, he fell asleep, it was still clasped in his old hand, and there was a look of grim tenderness on the face on the pillow, turned toward his dead son's picture.

* * * * * * *

Troubled times now, with the carnival only a day or two off, and the shop windows gay with banners; with the committee of ten in almost constant session, and Olga Loschek summoned before it, to be told of the passage, and the thing she was to do; with the old king very close to the open door, and Hedwig being fitted for her bridal robe and for somber black at one fitting.

Troubled times, indeed. The city was smoldering, and from some strange source had come a new rumor. Nothing less than that the royalists, headed by the chancellor, despairing of crowning the boy prince, would, on the king's death, make away with him, thus putting Hedwig on the throne—Hedwig, queen of Karnia perhaps already by secret marriage.

The city, which adored the boy, was seething. The rumor had originated with Olga Loschek, who had given it to the committee as a useful weapon. Thus would she have her revenge on those of the palace, and at the same time secure her own safety. Revenge, indeed, for she knew the way of such rumors, how they fly from house to house, street to street. How the innocent, proclaiming their innocence, look even the more guilty.

When she had placed the scheme before the committee of ten, had seen the eagerness with which they grasped it—"in this way," she had said, in her scornful, incisive tones, "the onus of the boy is not on you, but on them. Even those who have no sympathy with your movement will burn at such a rumor. The better the citizen, the more a lover of home and order, the more outraged he will be. Every man in the city with a child of his own will rise against the palace."

"Madame," the leader had said, "you should be of the committee."

But she had ignored the speech contemptuously, and gone on to other things.

Now everything was arranged. Black Humbert had put his niece to work on a carnival dress for a small boy, and had stayed her curiosity by a hint that it was for the American lad.

"They are comfortable tenants," he had said. "Not lavish, perhaps, as rich Americans should be, but orderly, and pleasant. The boy has good manners. It would be well to please him."

So the niece, sewing in the back room, watched Bobby in and out, with pleasant mysteries in her eyes.

Now and then, in the evenings, when the Americans were away, and Bobby was snug in bed, with Tucker on the tiny feather comfort at his feet, the Fraulein would come downstairs and sit in Black Humbert's room. At such times the niece would be sent on an errand, and the two would talk. The niece, who, although she had no lover, was on the lookout for love, suspected a romance of the middle-aged, and smiled in the half darkness of the street: smiled with a touch of malice, as one who has pierced the armor of the fortress, and knows its weakness.

But it was not love that Humbert and the Fraulein talked.

Herman Spier was busy in those days and making plans. Thus, day by day, he dined in the restaurant where the little Marie, now weary of her husband, sat in idle intervals behind the cashier's desk, and watched the grass in the place emerge from its winter hiding place. When she turned her eyes to the room, frequently she encountered those of Herman Spier, pale yet burning, fixed on her. And at last, one day when her husband lay lame with sciatica, she left the desk and paused by Herman's table.

"You come frequently now," she observed. "It is that you like us here, or that you have risen in the shop?"

"I have left the shop," said Herman, staring at her. Flesh, in a moderate amount, suited her well. He liked plump women. They were, if you please, an armful. "And I come to see you."

"Left the shop!" Marie exclaimed. "And Peter Niburg—he has left also? I never see him."

"No," said Herman noncommittally.

"He is ill, perhaps?"

"He is dead," said Herman, devouring her with his eyes.

"Dead!" She put a hand to her plump side.

"Aye. Shot as a spy." He took another piece of the excellent pigeon pie. Marie, meantime, lost all her looks, grew pasty white.

"Of the—the terrorists?" she demanded, in a whisper.

"Terrorists! No. Of Karnia. He was no patriot."

So the little Marie went back to her desk, and to her staring out over the place in intervals of business. And what she thought of no one can know. But that night, and thereafter, she was very tender to her spouse, and put cloths soaked in hot turpentine water on his aching thigh.

On the surface things went on as usual at the palace. Nikky's visit had been but for a day or two. He had met the council in session, and had had, because of their growing alarm, rather his own way with them.

But although he had pointed to the king's condition and theirs—as an argument for immediate marriage—he failed. The thing would be done, but properly and in good time. Karl left them in a bad temper, well concealed, and had the pleasure of being hissed through the streets.

But he comforted himself with the thought of Hedwig. He had taken her in his arms before he left, and she had made no resistance. She had even, in view of all that was at stake, made a desperate effort to return his kiss, and found herself trembling afterward.

In two weeks he was to return to her, and he whispered that to her.

On the day after the dinner party Otto went to a hospital with Miss Braithwaite. It was the custom of the palace to send the flowers from its spectacular functions to the hospitals, and the crown prince delighted in these errands.

So they went, escorted by the functionaries of the hospital, past the military wards, where soldiers in shabby uniforms sat on benches in the spring sunshine, to the general wards beyond. The crown prince was almost hidden behind the armful he carried. Miss Braithwaite had all she could hold. A convalescent patient, in slippers many sizes too large for him, wheeled the remainder in a barrow, and almost upset the barrow in his excitement.

Through long corridors into wards fresh scrubbed against his arrival, with white counterpanes exactly square, and patients forbidden to move and disturb the geometrical exactness of the beds, went Prince Ferdinand William Otto. At each bed he stopped, selected a flower, and held it out. Some there were who reached out, and took it with a smile. Others lay still, and saw neither boy nor blossom.

"They sleep, highness," the nurse would say.

"But their eyes are open."

"They are very weary, and resting."

In such cases he placed the flower on the pillow, and went on.

One such, nowever, lying with vacant eyes fixed on the ceiling, turned and glanced at the boy, and into his empty gaze crept a faint intelligence. It was not much. He seemed to question with his eyes. That was all. As the little procession moved on, however, he raised himself on his elbow.

"Who was that?"

The ward, which might have been interested, was busy keeping its covers straight and in following the progress of the party. For the man had not spoken before.

"The crown prince."

The sick man lay back and closed his eyes. Soon he slept. His comrade in the next bed beckoned to a sister.

"He has spoken," he said. "Either he recovers, or—he dies."

But Haeckel did not die. He lived to do his part in the coming crisis, to prove that even the great hands of Black Humbert on his throat were not so strong as his own young spirit; lived, indeed, to confront the terrorist as one risen from the dead. But that day he lay and slept, by curious irony the flower from Karl's banquet in a cup of water beside him.

On the day before the carnival, Hedwig had a visitor, none other than the Countess Loschek. Hedwig, all her color gone now, her high spirit crushed, her heart torn into fragments and neatly distributed between Nikky, who had most of it, the crown prince, and the old king. Hedwig, having given her permission to come, greeted her politely but without enthusiasm.

"Highness!" said the countess surveying her, "may I speak to you frankly?"

"Please do," Hedwig replied. "Everybody does, anyhow. Especially when it is something disagreeable."

Olga Loschek watched her warily. She knew the family as only the outsider could know it; knew that Hedwig, who would have disclaimed the fact, was like her mother in some things, notably in a disposition to be mild until a certain moment, submissive, even acquiescent, and then suddenly to become, as it were, a royalty and grow cold, haughty. But if Hedwig was driven in those days, so was the countess, desperate and driven to desperate methods.

"I am presuming, highness, on your mother's kindness to me, and your own."

"Well, go on," said Hedwig resignedly. But the next words brought her up in her chair.

"Are you going to allow your life to be ruined?" was what the countess said.

Careful! Hedwig had thrown up her head and looked at her with hostile eyes. But the next moment she had forgotten she was a princess, and the granddaughter to the king, and remembered only that she was a woman, and terror-stricken. She flung out her arms, and then buried her face in them.

"How can I help it?" she said.

"How can you do it?" Olga Loschek countered. "After all, it is you who must do this thing. No one else. It is you they are offering on the altar of their ambition."

"Ambition?"

"Ambition. What else is it? Surely you do not believe these tales they tell—old wives' tales of plot and counterplot!"

"But the chancellor—"

"Certainly the chancellor!" mocked Olga Loschek. "Highness, for years he has had a dream. A great dream. To fulfill his dream to bring prosperity and greatness to the country, and naturally, to him who plans it, there is a price to pay. He would have you pay it."

Hedwig raised her face and searched the other woman's eyes.

"That is all, then?" she said. "All this other, this fright, this talk of treason and danger, that is not true?"

"Not so true as he would have you believe," replied Olga Loschek steadily. "There are malcontents everywhere, in every land. It is all ambition, one dream or another."

"But my grandfather—"

"An old man, in the hands of his ministers!"

Hedwig rose and paced the floor, her fingers twisting nervously. "But it is too late," she cried at last. "Everything is arranged. I cannot refuse now. They would—I don't know what they would do to me!"

"But It Is Too Late," She Cried.

"Do! To the granddaughter of the king. What can they do?"

That aspect of things, to do her credit, had never occurred to Hedwig.

She paused in front of the countess. "What can I do?" she asked pitifully.

"That I dare not presume to say. I came because I felt—I can only say what, in your place, I should do."

"I am afraid. You would not be afraid.". Hedwig shivered. "What would you do?"

"If I knew, highness, that some one, for whom I cared, himself cared deeply enough to make any sacrifice, I should demand happiness. I rather think I should lose the world, and gain something like happiness."

"Demand!" Hedwig said hopelessly. "Yes, you would demand it. I cannot demand things. I am always too frightened."

The countess rose. "I am afraid I have done an unwise thing," she said. "If your mother knew—" She shrugged her shoulders.

"You have only been kind. I have so few who really care."

The countess curtsied, and made for the door. "I must go," she said, "before I go further, highness. My apology is that I saw you unhappy, and that I resented it, because—"

"Yes?"

"Because I considered it unnecessary."

She was a very wise woman. She left then, and let the next step come from Hedwig. It followed, as a matter of record, within the hour, at least four hours sooner than she had anticipated. She was in her boudoir, not reading, not even thinking, but sitting staring ahead, as Minna had seen her do repeatedly in the past weeks. She dared not think, for that matter.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Suez Canal Facts.

The Suez canal, planned and constructed by a French engineer and French capital, is owned and operated by a French company in which the British government holds a controlling interest, obtained in 1875 by buying the large block of stock previously owned by Egypt, for $20,000,000. Vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, warships as well as merchant ships, are allowed to pass through the canal in peace or war at a uniform rate of toll according to size or tonnage of the vessel. The fare is 6 francs and 25 centimes, or about $1.25 a unit of tonnage. The regulations governing the Panama canal and the rates of toll are practically the same.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL - - PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918

SMITH & BAILEY . . . . . Proprietors
S. W. SMITH . . . . . Editor
EDWARD E. BAILEY . . { Local Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as second Class mail matter.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one and one-half dollars per year.

ADVERTISING RATES—Display advertisement of ten or more inches, for three or more insertions, ten cents per inch for each issue. Display advertising occupying less space than ten inches and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per inch for each issue, according to composition. Minimum charge seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian.—Centre Hall, morning.

Methodist—Spring Mills, morning; Sprucetown, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

U. Ev.—Centre Hall, morning; Tusseyville, evening.

Lutheran—Georges Valley, morning, Union, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening

Reformed—Tusseyville, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening, Children's service.

This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

Boys' and Girls' T. S. and W. S. S. Club.

(Hazel Ripka, Secretary)

For week ending June 17

PURCHASERS OF WAR S. S.

Byers Ripka

THRIFT STAMP PURCHASERS

William Slick
Paul Smith
Agnes Geary
Paul Fetterolf
Byers Ripka
Hazel Ripka
Paul Miller
Grace Miller
John Shaffer
Gervin K. Shaffer
Clarance Zettle

PURCHASERS OF 5 OR MORE W.S.S.

Beatrice Kreamer
Kreamer Hosterman
A. Hugh Smith
Lottie Keller
Harold Keller
Agnes Geary
Edna Luse
Anna Dutrow
Claude A. Dutrow
Daniel Smith
Mary Dutrow
Byers Ripka

Spring Mills.

Mrs. Royer, of Bellwood, is visiting her niece, Mrs. John Myers.

Mrs. Grover Gentzell and children, from Altoona, are visiting at the home of George Gentzell.

A little son of Cleveland Gentzell fell on a piece of rusty stove pipe and injured his arm badly.

The sale of the real estate and personal property of the late Philip Heims was attended by a large crowd. Everything brought good prices. The home was purchased by J. B. Jamison for the sum of $1234.

Miss Velma Weaver was admitted to the Bellefonte hospital on Friday and operated on the same day for appendicitis. On Thursday Miss Helen Finkle was operated on at the same institution for appendicitis. Both operations were successful. The young ladies are both patients of Dr. Braucht and both Gregg township school teachers.

Woodward.

Misses Maybelle Stover and Rachael Wolfe are spending the week with friends in Lock Haven.

After spending a week with his father, J. D. Snyder, Porter Snyder left for his home in Dubois Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoi Crouse, from Aaronsburg, spent a few hours Sunday afternoon at the home of Wm. Glantz.

Miss Florence Benner spent the Sabbath at Fiedler, a guest at the home of Misses Mary and Florence Guisewite.

John Sheesley and wife, George Sheesley and family, of Mifflinburg, were entertained Sunday at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Sheesley.

Charles Harter and wife, from Madisonburg, accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harter and daughter, from Aaronsburg, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Just received a carload of New Idea manure spreaders, car dairy feed, car fertilizer, car salt, and full line of farm implements. Call and look them over. Prices attractive.

BRADFORD & SON,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Hurt in Auto Collision and Dies.

William H. Minnich, a carrier of the State College post office, died in the Bellefonte hospital early Tuesday morning as a result of injuries sustained in colliding with an automobile at State College Tuesday afternoon of last week.

Mr. Minnich had delivered a special delivery letter by bicycle, and turned down Frazier street on his way back to the postoffice. Mr. Lohman, the barber, was meanwhile coming up the alley in his car on his way to the garage. Mr. Minnich turned into the alley just as Mr. Lohman reached the crossing. The bicycle struck the fender of the car, throwing Minnich headfirst under the car, the front and rear wheels passing over his abdomen. Doctors were at once summoned but the extent of his injuries could not at once be ascertained.

Later it was found that a rib on his right side was broken, his nose slightly fractured, the right shoulder and leg bruised, and internal injuries of a serious nature sustained. He was later taken to the Bellefonte hospital where he passed away at the time stated.

Mr. Minnich was aged forty-three years and leaves a wife, nee Viola Stover, and three sons. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Arthur Slutterbeck, of Tusseyville. Funeral services will be held to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, and the body will be conveyed to Wolfs Chapel for burial.

DEATHS.

The death of Mrs. Eva J. Wilt, a native of Potter township, occurred Thursday, 6th inst., at her home in Jersey Shore. She was a daughter of the late John Zettle, and was born near Potters Mills about sixty-five years ago. Her husband preceded her in death about twelve years ago. There were no children born to their union, but surviving her are two brothers—Alexander and Moses Zettle, of Jersey Shore, and four sisters—Anna, Marie, Sarah, and Lydia, all married. Burial was made at Jersey Shore Saturday following her death.

June 28 Entrainment Day.

Friday, June 28th, is the day set for the entrainment of the 158 young men from Centre county for Camp Lee, Virginia. This is the biggest number yet to be sent to a training camp at one time. The names of the men drawn appeared in last week's issue of the Reporter. They will leave from Bellefonte.

Marriage Licenses.

Guy Stover, Loganton,
Helen C. Frisk, Dradoeburg

Harry S. Ashcroft, Philipsburg
Florence Culp, Philipsburg

Samuel Shirk, Runville
Dorothy Witherite, Runville

Oscar Johnson, Grass Flat
Molla Peterson, Grass Flat

Gust J. Josephson, Grass Flat
Tillie J. Johnson, Grass Flat

David Tressler, Bellefonte
Myra Johnsonbsugh, Bellefonte

C. Jasper Johnson, Michigan
Mabel Beck, State College

J. Barry Case, Washington, D. C.
Marie J. McGovern, Bellefonte

Robert Confer, Howard
Irma Confer, Howard

Harry K. Wall, Petersburg
Mabel Laird, Petersburg

Elwood H. Way, Fleming
Hannah Holt, Fleming

Thomas Armstrong, Philipsburg
Mary L. Simler, Philipsburg

State College Sends Out Third Group of Farm Reserves.

The third training camp of high school boys who are going to help out with the farm labor problem during the summer broke up with review and dress parade on the evening of June 7. Preparations were at once begun for a fourth camp which will be held from June 10 to 22.

The second, third and fourth camps differ from the first in several particulars. Instead of being sheltered in the college armory the boys are housed in tents on the college parade ground. The tents are arranged in a military camp under direction of U. S. Army officers and managed according to military rules.

The total number of boys trained and sent out in the three camps held is 1916. Reports coming in from the camps sent out are altogether favorable. All boys enrolled in the Pennsylvania Boys' Working Reserves are being placed on farms and all of the training camps thus far established are making good.

Red Cross Contributors.

Contributors to the $100,000,000 Red Cross fund not previously mentioned:

Mrs. Michael F. Rossman . . . $4.00
Mrs. D. L. Kerr $1.00

New Red Cross Members.

Mrs. Milford Luse
Elsie Moore
Samuel Gross

If your War Saving Stamps are registered, they are safe against loss of any kind. Registered War Savings Stamps will not be a lost to the owner if stolen or burned.

BOALSBURG.

Miss Mary Hazel is visiting friends at Rebersburg.

Harry Moore, of Milton, was a recent visitor with his friend, Charles Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ishler and three sons autoed to Braddock where they spent a week with relatives.

Mrs. H. C. Rothrock and son, of Port Matilda, are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Harold Coxey.

Miss Helouise Seely, of Osceola, Tioga county, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Keller.

Mr. and Mrs. David Stuart, of Dormont, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Emma Stuart.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Stamm, of Ohio, visited the latter's father, David Snyder, recently.

S. E. Weber was an over Sunday visitor with his brother, Peter Weber, at Huntingdon.

Mrs. John Thomson and Miss Margaret Lytle, of Lemont, spent Monday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shugarts, of Altoona, spent a short time at the George Shugarts home on Sunday.

Miss Sara McClenahan, of Centre Hall, spent Sunday with Miss Sara Keller.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Houtz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bailey spent Sunday at the Thomas Houtz home at Centre Furnace.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Charles and son spent several days last week at Philadelphia and Penns Grove, New Jersey.

John Stover, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, visited his parents, Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Stover, from Friday morning until Saturday evening.

Potters Mills

Samuel Bible is on the sick list.

Mrs. Frank Carson and daughter Hazel spent Friday in Bellefonte.

Mrs. Auman and sister, Miss Elsie Slick, visited at the B. F. Reish home.

Mr. and Mrs. George McCormick spent Sunday in Aaronsburg.

Lott McClenahan, of Pittsburg, spent a few days with his mother and brother in this place.

Thurman Colyer, of Pittsburg, is visiting at the William McKinney home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ziegler, of Reedsville, are spending a short time at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wagner, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Elmer Stump, of Renovo, are visiting at the home of John Wagner.

Mrs. Michael Smith enjoyed an auto trip with her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Thomas, to Rebersburg, Madisonburg and other towns in Brush valley, it being her first visit to these places, although her age is sixty years and practically all her life having been spent in this place.

Aaronsburg.

F. C. Weaver arrived home last week from Woodlawn.

Miss Marion Haines is spending some time at the home of Judge Johnson, in Lewisburg.

Miss Ellen Miller, after spending ten days with her sister, returned to her home in Jonestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jamison, of Altoona, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Zwingli Haffley.

The ladies of the Reformed sewing circle will hold a festival in Mensch's hall, Saturday evening.

Charles Orwig, his daughter, son and wife, motored from Hartleton and spent Sunday at the Walter Orwig home.

Miss Mable Corman, of Penn Hall, and Misses Hosterman, of Millheim, spent Sunday at the John Haines home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roush, Mrs. T. C. Weaver and Miss Esther Bradford motored to Clintondale on Sunday to visit Rev. John Bowersox, whose wife underwent a serious operation in the Lock Haven hospital.

Rev. Weaver, the new Lutheran minister, and his family, arrived here from Selinsgrove on Friday, and are now ensconced in their new home. The five congregations tendered the new minister and family a donation upon their arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. Blick Kerstetter, of Lock Haven, and Mrs. Anna Kreamer, of Millheim, spent a day with the former's step-mother, Mrs. Lizzie Weaver, who celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday on June 1st. Mrs. Weaver is an attendant in Sunday-school whenever weather permits.

Epworth League in Session.

The District Epworht League Convention of the Altoona District is in session in the Methodist church, Bellefonte, today and will continue over Friday. The president, Rev. J. W. Long, has built up an attractive program for the two days of the convention. The work of the Epworth League, in its different departments, will be presented by many talented speakers, laymen and preachers and will be worth while for any who are interested in the work of the Epworth League. A special feature will be the great patriotic service addressed by Dr. E. F. Randolph, of Philadelphia, on "Caesar or Christ", tonight (Thursday). The District President is Rev. J. W. Long.

NEW LOAN SIX BILLIONS.

To Be Offered in Blocks Every Two Weeks Beginning June 25th.

The Government's financial program for the next four months was disclosed this week by Secretary McAdoo's announcement that in preparation for the fourth liberty loan to be floated probably in October, about $6,000,000,000 certificates of indebtedness will be issued. They will be offered in blocks of $750,000,000 each, every two weeks beginning June 25.

Every national bank and trust company is asked to assist the government by subscribing five per cent of its resourses monthly. The certificates will bear 4½ per cent interest like those preceding the third Liberty loan, and will have varying maturity periods, none exceeding four months.

In addition, an undetermined quantity—perhaps $2,000,000,000—of tax certificates will be issued during the summer for use in paying taxes a year from now.

The announcement of this program indicates that the fourth liberty loan will be for at least $6,000,000,000, the exact amount depending on government expenditures in the next few months. The treasury already has estimated these roughly at about $12,000,000,000 between July 1 and next January 1.

The sale of the certificates under the plan in effect during the past year amounts virtually to borrowing in advance from blanks on projected popular war loans on tax collections, and periodically refunding these short term obligations in long term liberty loan bonds. Depositary banks make 2½ per cent net, the difference between the 4½ per cent interest paid by the government and the 2 per cent collected for deposits.

The future financial program was announced at this time to enable banks to prepare for the government's demands.

The People are Thinking With a View to Voting.

Gentlemen, patriots, all—

I take this means at this time with sincere purpose to say that I am not by any means lacking in appreciation of the fact that a great honor, one which I proudly acknowledge, and am most deeply grateful for, was accorded me unexpectedly by all democrats of both Clearfield and Centre counties when without opposition from any source and with most cordial unanimity I was given the nomination on the Democrats ticket for Senator in the General Assembly in Pennsylvania, in the Thirty-fourth District. I want to say incidentally that I shall do my best at all times to keep honorable faith with every element and influence participating in my nomination or kindly aiding in my campaign for election in November. In this connection may I say also that loyalty to friends and gratitude for political and personal favors have always been principles of my life which I have ever tried to carry out faithfully and honestly and indeed I have long since realized and experienced the truth of the aphorism that "True friends are like the high far stars which come in sight but once in a century". While candor compels me to confess that I have made many personal and perhaps political mistakes in the past, my unanimous nomination proves to me that these errors in large, if not entire measure, have been magnanimously forgiven and I hope forgotten and I am therefore anxious and in a hurry to say, with a clean and approving conscience that I do not now harbor, and have not, I am proud to acknowledge, since the calamitous fire which totally destroyed my newspaper plant on the night of January 19th, 1916, harbored or allowed in my heart an ill-feeling or grudge political or personal against any man, woman or child living or dead and I must also confess and desire to repeat it here, that my fire distress, referred to, taught me the greatest heart to heart lesson I have ever learned, and especially do I gratefully remember the Clearfield firemen from the Chief to the last fire laddie and I shall never while life last on earth for me, cease to be grateful for everything done for me by them at that time and I am holding myself under lasting obligation to return these favors to all with pleasure and as I shall seek to do at every opportunity.

And, if in these stirring serious war times, when patriotism and men and not politics count most for the general welfare of our common country, the people aid a united democracy in my election I will do my very best to be actively useful to all my constituents in a general way and to individual constituents wherever and whenever possible in specific way and will consider the performance of such duties a pleasure and never a burden in the way.

On the main issues in this campaign my positions are so well defined and known so generally that discussion of them is not necessary at this time when I desire more especially to express my sincere gratitude for the confidence and encouragement thus far received and expressed.

Very cordially,
MATT SAVAGE.

Quality First

Whether you purchase a single item of canned goods, or patronize our big shoe department, you will always be impressed with the idea that QUALITY is the one big thing in your purchase. It is this which is adding daily new customers to our store. Are you one who has not yet discovered this?

Among the more recent additions to our stock are

New Hats and Caps

FOR MEN AND BOYS

Dress Goods

in an endless variety. The patterns are really beautiful and goods are moderately priced.

"KEDS" FOR SUMMER

in White Canvass, Rubber Sole, for Men, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children.

Oxfords--in every style and leather.

KEEPING AHEAD!

In these times of uncertain railroad shipments many merchants find themselves out of goods—even staple articles. Owing to our extraordinary heavy purchasing we have been able to keep our shelves full, to overflowing, so that no matter what your need may be, you may feel reasonably sure that we will have it.

Get in the habit of trading at Smith's.

C. M. SMITH

The Big Quality Store of Penns Valley
CENTRE HALL

AT LAST--

we received the great line of SHOES which should have been here for our Spring opening.

Now you have the opportunity to buy high grade shoes at a low price.

Brown Military Heel Shoes, from $3.98 up

Everybody is getting ready now and buying clothing before prices reach double those at the present time. It is bound to be so. So hurry and take advantage. As long as I have it on hand, you can buy at the old price.

We are offering Great Bargains on Ladies' Coats, Silk, Gingham,

Challis and Voile Dresses, at the present time.

Come and grasp this opportunity, it will be to your advantage. This is my advice to you.

KESSLER'S DEPARTMENT STORE

MILLHEIM

Watch This Space for New Advertisement

Bell Phone

W. F. COLYER, Centre Hall, Pa.

LOCALS.

J. F. Potter had been quite ill for the past week or more.

W. H. Meyer left for York on Wednesday to purchase a pair of mules for use on his farm.

Mrs. I. V. Musser, of Mifflinburg, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meyer, in Centre Hall.

Deer are said to have trimmed the foliage of entire orchards of peach trees in the Seven Mountains.

Elmer Royer has entered the class of auto owners, having recently purchased a Maxwell touring car.

Forty-three degrees is rather low temperature for June, but that's what mercury stood at Friday night.

Miss Mary Delinda Potter is driving a new Chevrolet car which her uncle Henry Potter, recently purchased.

William Colyer is picking a crop of twelve or more bushels of sour cherries, for which he is finding ready sale.

T. B. Jamison, justice of the peace and insurance agent of Spring Mills, was a business caller at this office on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Williams, of Lemont, motored to the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grove, on Sunday.

Merchant and Mrs. C. M. Smith and family enjoyed an auto trip to Mifflinburg, Sunbury and other points, on Sunday, visiting friends enroute.

Miss Elizabeth Boczer, who is in training at the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburg, arrived at her home in Centre Hall on Saturday for a vacation.

Lost—A pocket book, containing $25.00, somewhere between Centre Hall and Colyer, on Saturday evening. Finder please return to Leslie Treaster, Colyer.

Mark June 28 on your calendar. That is the day you are commanded to go to your nearest school house to pledge yourself for the purchase of War Saving Stamps.

Mrs. J. W. Keller, of Linden Hall, is on a visit to her son Lieut. "Ned" Keller, at Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina. Lieutenant Keller is likely to leave for France in a short time.

P. D. Brisbin, Mrs. Laura Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer E. Lee motored to Reading the latter part of last week, remaining for a few days with Mrs. Lee's daughter, Mrs. George E. Breon, and family.

A petition is being circulated on the south side of Potter township to have John H. Horner appointed to the office of Overseer of the Poor, which was made vacant through the death of W. C. Farner.

A home for nurses is being erected on the cottage state hospital premises at Philipsburg. The new home will be 32x56 feet in size, will contain 15 rooms, including recitation and lecture rooms, and will cost $13,700.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Burkholder, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for a few days last week were guests of Mr. Burkholder's brother, Morris Burkholder, and sister, Mrs. Bruce W. Ripka, near Centre Hill. Mr. Burkholder holds a position with the Interstate Commerce Commission at the above named place.

Harry Neff, the right hand man under H. C. Reish, on the Bradford farm at Old Fort, had the misfortune to have the right leg above the knee punctured by the tine of a fork. Although being able to be on his feet, he is unable to work. Before leaving for his vacation, Dr. Longwell injected antitoxin which is apparently bringing favorable results.

We read in the newspapers every now and then of some family having two or three sons in the military service and regard it as being an exceptional case. It is such and a matter of which any family may well be proud. Bellefonte, however, may justly lay claim to perhaps the most remarkable record along this line of any town in the United States, says the Bellefonte Republican. For the family of Mrs. John Wagner, of that place, has contributed nine sons to the service of Uncle Sam. All have gone or are about to go to the training camps, and in one or two instances are now at the front.

A team of young horses owned by Jacob Lee, on the Weaver farm, located along the pike west of Spring Mills, ran off on Monday afternoon while hitched to the rope operating the hay fork, resulting in the injury of several persons. A load of hay had been taken in the barn floor and Charles Ripka, a lad, was driving the horses "in the fork". After reaching the end of the route the horses suddenly started off, throwing the boy to the ground, and at the same time tearing loose two pulleys located overhead in the barn, one of which struck Mr. Lee on the head, inflicting a deep gash. George Huss, a young man called in the draft to entrain for Camp Lee, Va., next week, was passing by the buildings at the time and attempted to stop the animals, but was thrown with great force to the ground, resulting in splintering the bones of his leg, which will undoubtedly keep him at home for a time, at least. The horses finally came to to a stop without any further damage being done.

Latest Food Order.

The following regulations, effective immediately, will govern the serving of beef and beef products in all hotels, restaurants and public eating places:

Roast beef, whether hot or cold, should be served only on Monday, at midday meal.

Steaks, boils or beef hash, on Wednesday and Saturday, at midday meals.

Stews, in any form, including hamburg steak, on Tuesday only at midday meal.

By-products of beef, such as ox tails, livers, tongues, sweet breads, hearts, kidneys, brain and tripe may be served at any time.

Every patriotic public eating place is expected to comply at once.

W. FRED REYNOLDS,
Food Administrator for Centre Co.

State College Will Open National Military Training Camp.

The Pennsylvania State College will hold a national military training encampment from July 22 to August 16, 1918, for the purpose of training men of draft age before they are called to the service and of preparing those not within the draft to be formed into a home guard against foreign invasion or internal difficulties, in the absence of our young men at the front.

Instruction will include military tactics, military engineering and trench warfare. Seven U. S. Army officers have been detailed for the work by the War Department. One foreign officer will give instruction in trench work. Two members of the Army Medical Corps and a bandmaster will be in attendance.

Not more than three hundred will be admitted to this camp, and none under the age of 18. Applications will be filled in the order of receipt up to 300. College and high school students, by enrolling for the camp at the opening of the summer session, July 1, may take work for college entrance or college credit without cost of tuition. Registration in the military camp will include the privilege of enrolling in two other specified subjects and free admission to all evening lectures and entertainments, with two exceptions. One of the advantages of this national training course is that it offers opportunity not only to the sons but also to the fathers of families.

The camp laid out by U. S. Army officers for the training of high school boys who are to labor on farms this summer will be used for the new national camp. The tents are pitched on the college campus under excellent sanitary conditions. Here fathers and sons may have a patriotic outing at the nominal cost of $1 a day.

LOCALS

Mrs. F. H. Foss, son Thomas and daughter Miriam, of Logan tor, visited friends in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Cook Hubler spent last week with their son, Harry F. Hubler, and family, in Lock Haven.

Children's Day service will be observed in the Egg Hill Evangelical church, Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

State College is preparing for the biggest Fourth of July celebration in its history. Two big parades are scheduled.

Bruce Arney, Bethard Keller and James Sweetwood each drove a new Ford car from Cleveland, Ohio, to Bellefonte, last week, for the Beatty Motor Company.

EXPLAINS THE MERMAID MYTH

Sailors Mistook the Seal or Sea Calf for Mythical Creature They Thought They Saw.

Of course there are no mermaids such as have been depicted to us by imaginative artists for many centuries—mythical creatures, half woman, half fish, with long waving tresses—but it is interesting to note that more than half the ancient pictures of mermaids depicted the creatures sitting on a rock in the sea combing their long hair and looking into a small hand mirror.

Where did man get the idea, that mermaids possessed combs and mirrors? At first one might think it evolved through the belief that mermaids (man once believed they existed) all possessed long hair, and, possessing it, naturally did what all women do—combed it.

And because women have always used mirrors—even the prehistoric women used pools of water for this purpose—these old artists gave their painted mermaids mirrors and combs.

But this is not true. It was no supposition on the part of the old artists. They made their pictures from the description that thousands of old sea-faring men gave, men who actually believed they had seen mermaids. And these men frequently quite as solemnly avowed they saw the mermaids with combs and mirrors.

Not the least strange part of all this is the fact that many of these old sailors really believed they had seen mermaids. There is no doubt that they saw seals, or, more likely, the sea calf. This peculiar creature has a habit of half raising its body out of the water. Away back in the olden days, when there were few sailors and they had not sailed far in any quarter of the globe, the sight of a sea calf was a strange, weird thing to them. The sea calf does not look unlike a human being half raised out of the water.

WEEKLY WAR NEWS DIGEST.

(Continued from last page.)

ed when further details are available.

While relatives are generally in receipt of information within 24 hours after the cables are received, delays are sometimes due to clerical errors caused by the fact that names must pass through so many hands in France and in America, incorrect emergency address turned in by soldiers, removal of families to addresses other than those listed, and the occasional necessity for cabling back to Gen. Pershing to verify a name or to obtain an address.

Aside from these four causes for delay the only reason for the failure of relatives to receive word at once is military consideration. Gen. Pershing may, at his discretion, withhold a casualty list until he is positive it will have no military value to the enemy.

NEARLY ALL ARTILLERY FOR AMERICAN ARMY TO BE MOTORIZED

Motorization of field artillery will be carried to a greater extent in the American Army than in any other army engaged in the war. Not only will a far greater amount of motor equipment be provided in proportion to the strength of the Army, but it will be used for work where armies now in the field depend solely upon horse power and man power.

The Ordnance Department has succeeded in developing such types of tractors that, exclusive of the heaviest field artillery mounted on railroad carriages, all American artillery will be motorized, with the exception of some of the 8-inch gun batteries. The problem of motorization of field artillery is a difficult one, which explains why it has not been carried to a greater extent than has the case with the armies that have been fighting in Europe for the last three years.

The possible output of tractors for the transport of field artillery in the United States is practically unlimited whereas the supply of horses is at present limited and is becoming more so each month.

Arrangements have been made for a reduced railroad fare of approximately 1 cent a mile for soldiers and sailors who desire to visit their homes before going overseas.

The restriction on the importation of crude rubber has been followed by restriction on importation of four commodities possessing some of the characteristics of rubber, and capable under some circumstances of being used as substitutes for natural rubber.

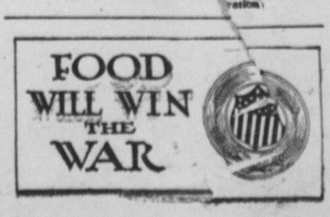
Increased demands for common labor are shown by a recent employment survey by the United States Employment Service. Fifty-three centres have calls exceeding the present supply, while but three cities all in the West, report a surplus. Normal conditions are reported by 25 cities.

In March and April the Secretary of Agriculture, on recomendation of the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, approved 212 State road-building projects involving more than 2,500 miles of highways under the Federal aid road act. The estimated cost of these improvements to the State is about $15,000,000. The Federal aid allowed it more than $5,000,000.

Bottlers of soft drinks in the United States may save approximately 60,000 tons of sugar annually by using other sweetening materials, according to investigation by specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Chemistry is preparing to furnish bottlers with sweetening formulas that will allow the actual sugar content in soft drinks to be cut 50 per cent or less and at the same time will preserve the customary taste of the beverages. Starch sugar, starch sirup, maltose sirup, and honey are the substitutes used.

Centre Reporter, $1.50 a year.

WAR RAGES in FRANCE
They cannot fight & raise food at the same time
WE MUST FEED THEM
denying ours- elves only a little means life to them
United States Food Administration



Wanted:—Your Confidence

In these days of wool shortage and uncertain quality you should choose your clothes dealer with as much care as you would select your lawyer. Pick out one worthy of your confidence.

We'd rather "miss" a sale than misrepresent any article. The loss of a sale means little to us; the loss of your confidence much.

That's one reason why we sell Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes; we can offer them to our customers confident in the knowledge that they are exactly as represented; best all-wool fabrics; latest styles; finest tailoring and finish. Our guarantee covers all these points.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

For young men under 40 here's a fine business suit; three botton sack, slanting pockets, It is slightly form tracing but has enough flare to make it drape gracefully. Come in and see how this model looks on you.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

BELLEFONTE STATE COLLEGE

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

FOLKS WE ALL KNOW

No, this is not Harry Thaw! This is a Thirty-Third Degree Fan, who gets this way at any Kind of a Game. He sticks with the Home Team to the Last Trench and then some, when the Fair-Weather Fans have all deserted. When the Home Team loses a Game, this Fan loses Regular Money.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—

Letters of administration on the estate of John William Smith, late of Potter township, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

ADAM B. SMITH, Administrator,
24o29pd Centre Hall, Pa. R. 1.

Laundry

Leaves the Reporter office

WEDNESDAY A. M., JUNE 26
WEDNESDAY A. M., JULY 10

and every OTHER WEEK until further notice

Returns Saturday following date of outgoing

See me for fertilizer; quality right, prices right.—R. D. Foreman Centre Hall.

ARE YOU LOOKING for complete Clothes Satisfaction?

Then come a-visiting here. Permit us to demonstrate the genuine worthiness of the clothes we sell.

Let us slip on you one of the very newest styles no matter whether you want it a bit extreme or decidedly conservative—then examine the quality through and through and you'll see that whatever price you pay you will be getting your full money's worth.

MEN;

Let your next pair of shoes bear the WALK-OVER label. They are made expressly for us and we recommend them to men who want really good footwear.

Hundreds of Women

have found complete satisfaction in the Queen Quality---in style all the while---footwear. Once you wear a pair you'll want no others.

D. J. Nieman

Department Store MILLHEIM

BOX STATIONERY

At THE CENTRE REPORTER OFFICE

Glen Gable Farms

Wyebrooke, Chester County, Pennsylvania

Announce an

AUCTION

of

ONE HUNDRED REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Wednesday, June 19th, 1918

Starting at 10:30 a. m.

Which will include daughters of the noted "MAY ROSE" Bulls,

Langwater Jewel — Langwater Cavalier
May Rose King 2d — Beau Regal
Border Raider — Fashion Plate's May King
Langwater Rival, etc.

Probably the feature of this sale will be the large number of two and three year old heifers, bred to our herd sires.

Langwater Jewel — Langwater Cyclop
Fashion Plate's May King

For catalogue address

GLEN GABLE FARMS, WYEBROOKE, PA.

TIRES

at less than

FACTORY PRICES

Not cheaply made tires—but fine high grade tires of standard makes, that have become shop-worn, or soiled so that they cannot be sold as firsts.

All standard makes in our stock.

We Buy for Cash —Sell Quickly

We save you 50% and give you better tires—specially made samples—and factory "surplus" stocks. We are the largest buyers of sample tires in America. Get our price list No. 15—sent free. Big bargains this month. We ship C. O. D. subject to your inspection.

FACTORY SURPLUS TIRE CO.
300 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

100 Per Cent on LIBERTY BONDS

100% interest on Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps possible. We want $250,000 worth at face value in denominations of $50 and upwards, NO LIMIT. Write quick what you have.

JOHN H. CAIN & CO.
Suite 200 Elks Bldg. — Brownwood, Texas

RelyOnCuticura ToClearPimples

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

Wyoming Oil Making Small Investors Millionaires
Buy the Hoye at 10c a stock that will sell for as many dollars in a short time. Write for particulars. THE HOYE OIL & REFINING CO., Greybull, Wyo.

FOR SALE—Good Vermont Farms. Write Nelson Potwin, Woodstock, Vermont for prices and terms.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 24--1918.

THEN HE STRAIGHTENED UP

General's Indignation Probably Made Him Forget His Aching Back for a Few Moments.

A newly arrived general stepped out of the staff car and was "taken over" by the guide who was to lead him on this particular part of his tour of inspection. The two went forward alone, and very soon the guide made a sign, and whispered to the general to leave the duck boards and come close in to the hedge. The general was tall, and he bent low to keep his head from showing above the hedge.

Now and again the general whispered a question, and the guide whispered in reply. The former began to feel a pain in the back through so long maintaining a bent position.

"How far away is the nearest Boche?" whispered the general, thinking he might straighten his back and risk a sniper's bullet.

"About four miles," whispered the guide.

"Then what the deuce are you whispering for?" roared the general.

"Can't help it, sir. Been like it for three weeks. Worst cold I've ever had."

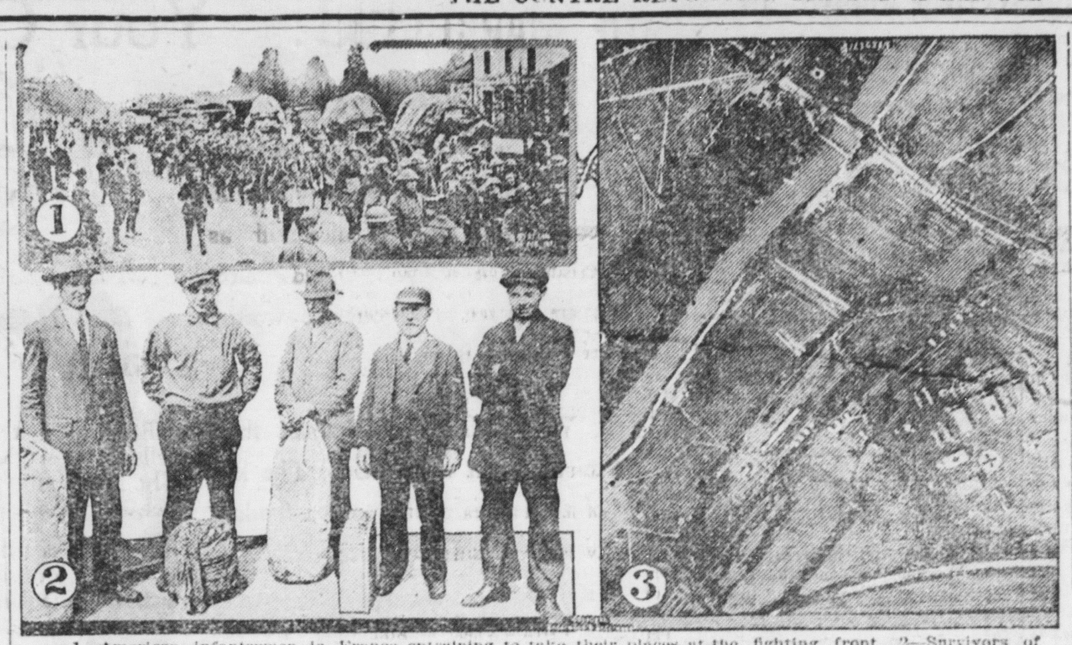
Old Salt Knew.

The pastor had waxed eloquent from the pulpit in describing a ship in distress. Then: "What are you going to do?" he cried.

"Nay," retorted an old sailor in the congregation, "you've got her in such a darnation mess that I'm not sure it's worth doin' anything!"—London Tit-Bits.

Has Her Sympathy.

Patience—"She says her face is her fortune." Patrice—"Well, I pity the one she leaves it to."



1—American infantrymen in France entraining to take their places at the fighting front. 2—Survivors of the schooner Edward H. Cole, one of the victims of the submarine that raided American waters. 3—Airplane photograph of a French hospital on the Aisne near Soissons, showing its Red Crosses clearly on the roofs and the ground.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Submarine Raid in Our Waters Fails to Terrorize American Nation.

WAR SPIRIT IS STIMULATED

Splendid Work of Yankee Troops in Halting Hun Drive at the Marne—Enemy's Losses are Appalling—Renewal of Offensive Is Expected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's utter inability to understand the spirit of the nations that oppose her was never better shown than in the raids made on American shipping in American waters by submarines. Their purpose could only be to terrorize the United States and thus check the flow of men and munitions to France. Their result, if Germany but knew it, could only be to inspire the nation to continue the sending of its armies across with uninterrupted speed and in every other way to do what is necessary to win the war. The net loss to America is the sinking of a dozen sailing vessels and two or three steamships; the net gain is a renewed determination to whip the Hun, and a large increase in the number of enlistments for the navy.

Germany attempted to terrorize England by Zeppelin raids on London, and the Englishmen merely turned out their lights and rushed by thousands to the recruiting offices. She tried to terrorize France by bombarding Paris with the "miracle gun," and the Frenchmen gritted their teeth and swore to fight to the finish. Now she has tried to intimidate the Americans, and again she has failed miserably. In truth, the German policy of frightfulness has been a failure everywhere and from the beginning. Even mutilated and ravished Belgium still stands unafraid and steadfast to the cause of decency and righteousness.

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The appearance of the submarine or submarines—their number is not known—off the New Jersey coast naturally revived the talk of the existence of U-boat bases on the Mexican coast. This is officially discredited by our navy department, though there is little doubt that Carranza and his crew would so assist Germany if they could. Their behavior and known predilections are not such as to delude anyone into belief in their neutrality. However, there was evidence that the raiding submarines had come direct from Germany, and as they have been out some time, they probably will soon return.

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New York city indulged itself in a small scare over the chance that it might be bombed by an airplane carried by the U-boats. There was little danger of this, for a plane would take up too much space on the submarine, and moreover after a raid would be compelled to return to the vessel, thus revealing its location to the naval craft that have been swarming the Atlantic coast waters looking for it. The submarine is driven by Diesel engines that give it a wide radius, and carries guns with which it might shell coast cities.

Probably there will be more of these raids in the near future, but they must be accepted as incidents of the great war in which we are engaged—really small incidents that can have no influence on the outcome of the struggle. Some of them are likely to be directed against our troop transports, but this need cause little alarm because of the perfection of the convoy system. To guard the coast against attacks Secretary Baker has asked congress for $16,000,000 for establishing balloon and seaplane stations, thirteen on the Atlantic and three on the gulf.

—

Over in France the kaiser's third pretentious drive of the year came to a halt, at least for the time being, at the Marne, the Ourcq valley and the Oise. Early in the week several attempts to cross the Marne were repulsed with severe losses. In these actions American machine gunners supported by French infantry took a prominent part and won the warm praise of the French and British by their gallantry and valor as well as by their excellent marksmanship. The Americans were called on to hold a bridge head near Chateau Thierry immediately on their arrival after thirty hours on the road in motortrucks. They took up their positions quickly and slaughtered the Huns who tried to cross. Under cover of this fire Yankee engineers successfully dynamited the bridges, and the machine gunners have since held the south bank and repulsed all attempts of the Germans to build new bridges. It is reported the Americans killed about 1,000 Germans at the bridge head, having themselves only one man killed and a few wounded.

In the Neuilly wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry, the American infantry had their chance, and three times they drove back desperate attacks of the Huns, their rifle fire being deadly. On the third assault they met the Germans in the open and put them to rout with the bayonet.

In what may be called their own sector, in the Luneville region, the Americans carried out some highly successful operations.

The allies frankly admit that they are counting on the United States troops to save the day, and the tests to which the Yankees have been submitted show the trust of the British and French is not misplaced.

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Failing to make further progress southward, the Germans turned the main force of their attacks on the western front of their salient, between the Aisne and the Marne. Here they found any advance still more difficult, and indeed at many points they were driven back some distance by the impetuous attacks of General Foch's troops. In that region the dense forests of Villiers-Cotterets and Neuilly offer the best of defensive positions for the allies, enabling them to move and concentrate their forces unseen by the enemy aviators. The allied artillery, too, has been brought up with remarkable speed and is pouring a devastating fire into the Germans from well selected positions day and night. Along the line from the Marne northeastward to Reims the allied line was holding strongly, and the ancient cathedral city was still, rather unexpectedly, in the possession of the British.

The Germans made no claims to definite advances during the week, and their losses were growing so appalling that government officials in Berlin felt it necessary to speak of them apologetically, asking the people to consider the magnitude of the operations and of the stake.

Toward the end of the week there were signs that Von Hindenburg was preparing for a renewal of the drive on another part of the line, possibly in the Amiens sector, but the allied military authorities expressed satisfaction with the situation and confidence in their ability to meet any new attacks.

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The German press was almost a unit last week in its calls for a peace offensive, but the papers and the factions they represent were as far apart as ever on the question of what Germany should state as her peace aims. The radical press still insists on the no annexation and no indemnity program, while the organs of the pan-German party blatantly insist that the central powers are now in a position to make demands and to enforce them, and that though Germany entered the war in 1914 with no predatory purposes, it is now entitled to take what it desires to make up for its losses and to insure its future safety.

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There is no longer any pretensions on Germany's part of treating the Russian provinces as any other than conquered territory, the treaty of Brest-Litovsk being now ignored. Neither is there any evidence that Germany is getting any benefit from those lands, for the food question is still driving the civilian population to distraction; and in Austria-Hungary the situation is far worse.

Greater Russia is actually starving, for the soviet government can procure no more food from the Ukraine, and in the Kuban and Don regions there are counter-revolutionary bands that keep things in a turmoil. The counter-revolution plot, the government says, spreads throughout the country and in consequence Moscow has been declared in a state of siege. It is reported the American government is contemplating the extending of assistance to Russia in the way of assembling food supplies in Siberia and distributing them in European Russia.

In equally parlous state is Turkey, where famine is widespread and many of the poorest people are subsisting on chestnuts and pumpkin seeds. In some districts the troops have destroyed the crops though they themselves are on mighty short rations. Only the officers are well fed. With these food conditions, the steady advance of the British in Palestine and Mesopotamia and the growing strength of the Arab forces, there are evidences of the approaching break up of the Turkish empire. It has got nothing yet for all its efforts except certain oil districts ceded by Russia under compulsion, and the possession of these is threatened by the northward movements of the British expeditions.

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The Italians kept on hitting hard at the Austro-Hungarian forces along the Piave line, and they heard undisturbed of the massing of thirty enemy divisions at three points on that front for a resumption of the drive toward the plains. The Italian army is now in better condition than ever before and, with the help of the Americans, British and French, can be relied on to stop the expected offensive.

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The supreme war conference of the allies at Versailles expressed its complete confidence in the ultimate defeat of the central powers and declared the allied people are "resolute not to sacrifice a single one of the free nations of the world to the despotism of Berlin." The premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy agreed on the creation of a united independent Polish state with free access to the sea as one of the conditions of a just peace, and adhered to the declaration of Secretary Lansing expressing sympathy with the national aspirations of the Czechs and Jugo-Slavs. This means, if it means anything, that Emperor Charles has lost his last chance to retain his empire entire by breaking away from Germany. It foretells the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary when peace is made, if not at an earlier date.

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In the United States the U-boat raid served to impress the people with the pressing need of the conservation of wheat and sugar, especially. The former must be sent across the ocean in increasing quantities as our forces there grow rapidly greater; and sugar cannot be bought from Cuba because we must use all available shipping for the transportation of troops and munitions to Europe.

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The fuel administration devoted its energies last week to urging the people to order their next winter's supplies of coal at once. There has been widespread complaint that the retailers canot fill orders, but Doctor Garfield says that orders now, whether or not they are filled soon, will do much to stimulate production. There is plenty of coal if only it can be got out of the ground and if the railroad administration will find some way of supplying enough cars. The shortage of cars really is at the bottom of the whole trouble and will be to blame if the predicted coal famine materializes next winter.

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The senate's attempt to stop the manufacture of beer and wine by means of an amendment to the emergency agricultural bill was blocked by the administration last week. Food Administrator Hoover opposed it because he believed it would put the nation on a "whisky, brandy and gin" basis with attendant evils far outweighing the small food savings that would result. President Wilson had told Senator Sheppard he would not forbid the use of foodstuffs in beer and wine unless Mr. Hoover regarded such a step necessary. The senate therefore receded from its position.

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The week saw the registering of about a million young Americans who have become twenty-one years of age since last spring; and this registration probably will be repeated about once in three months. Provost Marshal General Crowder sent to the governors of all the states except Arizona orders for the mobilization of 200,000 more registrants between June 24 and 28, and 40,000 negroes were called from twenty states.

Proving the Contrary.

"He makes $5,000 a year as an aviator." "And yet people say you can't live on air."

Soothe Itching Skins

With Cuticura. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and apply the Ointment. This usually affords relief and points to speedy healment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Many a man who howls at pain imagines that he suffers in silence.

Most men have lofty aims, but are poor shots.

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night will prevent and relieve tired eyes, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

Not a Pleasure.

"I have a very unpleasant meeting ahead of me today."

"So have I. I have to meet a note."

Whenever You Need a General Strengthening Tonic

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. It contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON and is Very Valuable as a General Strengthening Tonic. You can feel the good effect on the Blood after the first few doses. 50c.

Not the Reply She Expected.

"Pa, should I marry a man without any money?"

"If you're looking to me to furnish the cash that's the way you'll have to marry him."

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhœa; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Steals EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Cures Him—Comes Back and Pays For It

It's the Acid Test of Man and Eatonic They Both Win!

It takes a big man to stand up and say "I am wrong and willing to do right"; and it is needless to say that this poor sufferer will not want for EATONIC as long as he lives.

To stomach sufferers and those not getting full strength out of their food, suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, blosty, gassy feeling after eating, stomach distress of any kind, we say, Go, get a box of EATONIC today, use it according to the directions and you will know what real stomach comfort means. Tens of thousands all over the land are using EATONIC and testify to its power to heal. If you suffer another day it is your own fault.

EATONIC costs little—a cent or two a day. Buy EATONIC from your druggist.

Most Startling Endorsement Ever Published

Mr. A. W. Cramer, Registered Pharmacist and Druggist of Piano, Illinois, writes under date of December 12, 1916:

"Eatonic Remedy Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—The following incident which happened in my place of business I know will be of great interest to you, and, I hope, of great benefit to humanity, morally and physically.

I keep a quantity of EATONIC piled on my show case. I recently missed a box, and knowing neither myself nor clerk had sold it, I could not account for its disappearance. Yesterday morning a man walked into my store and said: "Mr. Cramer, I owe you fifty cents for a box of EATONIC which I stole from your show case. I am bothered with stomach trouble and, not having the money to spare to get a box, I took it. EATONIC has done me so much good my conscience bothered me until I had to come back and pay for it."

This is the most wonderful testimonial statement in all my experience in the interest of any preparation. It is positive proof, to my mind, that EATONIC is all that is claimed for it. If it had not helped this man his conscience would have left him unmolested. Very truly yours,

A. W. Cramer."

Send for the "Help" Book, Address Eatonic Remedy Co., 1013-24 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago

WOOL

All farmers having it for sale should write us at once for prices
Obtain more money for your wool by selling direct to
LEWIS BAER & CO., Inc. (Wool Dealers)
BALTIMORE, MD.

WHAT CONSTIPATION MEANS

It means a miserable condition of ill health that leads to all sorts of special ailments such as headache, backache, dyspepsia, dizziness, indigestion, pains of various kinds, piles and numerous other disorders—**CONSTIPATION** is a crime against nature, and no human being can be well for any length of time while constipated. **DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS** is the remedy and has been used successfully all over this country for 72 years. Get a box and see how it feels to have your liver and bowels resume their health-giving natural functions. For sale at all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

All the Fixings.

Little Ferdy had just been put in a khaki suit with long trousers. "Mamma," he asked, "am I a man now like papa?"

"I suppose so," she replied.

"Well, then," he continued, "I guess I'll take a dime out of my bank and go down to the barber shop and get shaved."

Not for Education.

"Jones was educated at Harvard, wasn't he?" "No! he merely went there."—Boston Transcript.

Lots of women have a perfectly delightful way of being mean.

Some people make a virtue of necessity as a last resort.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well.

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Purifies

(All Druggists.)

Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Ask for

Daisy Fly Killer

Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express, prepaid, $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Just a Matter of Place.

The conversation at a social gathering turned to the subject of domestic arguments when the story was fittingly related by Congressman James A. Gallivan of Massachusetts.

One morning a hard-featured individual, carrying a grip, entered a city bank and approached the window of the paying teller.

"I want one thousand dollars," said the man in a low voice. "Give it to me at once or I will drop this grip on the floor."

"You will, will you?" responded the paying teller. "What's in it?"

"Dynamite," answered the other; "and in one minute you will be going through the roof."

"Let her drop," was the careless rejoinder of the teller. "I have forgotten something that I was told to get for my wife and I might as well have the explosion here as at home."

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfil the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmers' Swamp-Root is due to the fact that, so many people claim, it fulfils almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Not True.

Calvin, six years old, was taking a stroll through Irvington with his father.

"What are those buildings over there?" the lad inquired.

"That's Butler college, son," the father replied.

"Oh, that's where men go down to learn to be butlers, isn't it?" pursued Calvin, and his father had difficulty in convincing him such was not the case.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 60 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Coroner Goheen, of Lehigh county, reports difficulty in obtaining good men to serve on juries at the pay of $1 a day and has asked the county commissioners to allow increased compensation.

W. F. Eicheiberger suddenly became unconscious while driving an automobile through Allentown's busiest street, and after the car had run wild for a block it crashed into a building and was wrecked, the owner being only slightly hurt.

By a unanimous vote of the board of trustees of Irving college at Mechanicsburg, German was abolished from the curriculum of the institution. Thirty-three girls received certificates from the college and music conservatory.

Charged by the local draft board with making false returns on his questionnaire, Peter Onefti was arrested in Mahanoy City and taken to Philadelphia by Deputy United States Marshal Kelley for trial in the federal district court. A young woman, who posed as Onefti's wife and who swore to a dependency affidavit, is implicated.

The establishments of three more bakers were closed for two weeks by Food Administrator Davies. They are G. G. Fender, Reading; Richard H. Gehman, Mohnton, and Daniel C. Balthaser, Shoemakerville. The latter had never made a report, it is stated ignoring all orders to do so. This makes five bakeries closed in less than a week.

White Haven, with 2000 inhabitants takes first place among the communities of the Lehigh valley with its contribution for the Red Cross fund, having raised its assigned quota nearly three times over. The quota was $1500, and it raised $4188.68.

John C. Myers and Samuel Heller of Altoona, while boating on the Juniata river, six miles east of Huntingdon, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat. Their bodies have not yet been recovered, and it is feared they have been swept down with the swollen stream.

The department of justice at Pittsburgh so far has failed to send a deputy to Connellsville to take charge of James Downs, who was arrested May 20 for alleged disloyal remarks concerning the Red Cross. Downs is still confined in the lockup.

C. J. Alderfer, of Erie, a member of the Connellsville high school faculty has resigned and left for Texas to take up training for an aviator. He enlisted several months ago.

Isadore Gelman, aged fourteen years, runaway McKeesport lad, went to Connellsville and was recognized by a patrolman by his "city voice" while crying Pittsburgh morning papers in the streets. His father, J. Gellman, came and took the boy back home.

The police have prohibited swimming in the Youghiogheny river at Connellsville. Lower West Side residents have complained.

The first case of death from heat in Fayette county this year occurred when Anthony Bolin, aged sixty-seven, a coke drawer, of Fairchance, died from heat prostration.

When his canoe capsized Walter B. Hinkle, twenty years old, was drowned in the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg before his brothers could reach him.

A fire hoodoo pursues John Mullarkey and family, of Pringle, near Wilkes-Barre. Three buildings that have been their homes in the last year have been destroyed by fire. First a single home in which they lived was burned. Then a double dwelling fell prey to flames. Now another single house burns, destroying all their household effects.

With 347 members in the senior Red Cross society and 135 persons in the junior Red Cross, Liverpool claims the distinction of having every man, woman and child in the borough enrolled, and consequently claims a 100 per cent record for the borough.

The public service commission has fixed June 20 as the date for the hearing in Harrisburg on the system for uniform classification of accounts of electric companies in Pennsylvania. The plan was worked out last year and amended in accordance with suggestions. It is the idea to make it effective this year. A familiar system for water companies was completed last year.

W. J. Caldwell, a young lawyer of New Castle, who was in the draft, but was rejected because of failure to pass physical tests, has announced that he will close his office and go to work at the Grasselli powder plant near there, to make munitions.

Rates of the municipally-owned electric plant at Duncannon have been increased.

Only three flavors of ice cream will be made at Harrisburg, as a sugar conservation measure, dealers have agreed.

Hazleton expects to be on the route of the Chicago-New York air mail service, if established.

Luther Arndt, fifteen years old, was drowned while bathing in the Susquehanna river at Milton.

Kicked by a horse, Lester Bair, three-year-old son of Martin Bair, of New Holland, died in a few hours.

Wilson Moyer, a Birdsboro farmer, was fined $30 for killing a rabbit with a stone.

Ninety-four city properties in Altoona were sold at public auction for taxes, the sale being the first of its kind there.

EXPERT'S TRIBUTE TO WESTERN CANADA SOIL

That there is good reason for the wonderful crops of grain grown in Western Canada, which have made thousands of former residents of the United States wealthy, is not always given the thought that it deserves is quite apparent. But that there must be a reason is quite evident. Probably more than one—but the one that requires emphasis—is that the soil is of the nature that will produce good crops. It was not long since that the farmer selected his land in the most haphazard way. He need not do so today. He will select it on the soil analysis plan. Soil from Western Canada was submitted to Prof. Sievens, soil physicist of the State College of Washington, at Pullman, Wash. His report should no doubt further encourage settlement in Western Canada. It reads as follows:

"We have analyzed this sample and find that it runs high in lime, very high in potash, phosphorus and in nitrogen; that it has a splendid supply of organic matter and is in the best of physical condition. There is nothing wrong with this soil from the standpoint of crop production, and I am satisfied that it will give splendid results wherever put under cultivation."

It is soil like this properly worked, and on scientific lines, as is the rule today, that gives the opportunity to quote the experiences of farmers who have increased their incomes from $500 to $30,000 in two seasons, and whose story would read as follows:

"I have threshed altogether 7,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat from 200 acres, which went from 24 to 56 per acre—sod breaking 24, spring plowing 36, back setting 56 bushels—the average being 35 bushels per acre."

The newspaper giving an account of this man's experience says: "When he disposed of his 1,600 acres from north of Brooks, Alta, to four Oak Harbor men, he was worth $30,000. Two years ago he came here with $500 and a few horses."

It is the soil of Western Canada, and the knowledge of what it will do that brings to Canada the hundreds of settlers that are daily arriving at the border. A growing enthusiasm for the fertile prairie lands of Western Canada is spreading all over the continent. This enthusiasm is the recognition of the fact that sufficient food could be produced on these prairie lands to feed the world. From the south, east and west, hundreds of men, too old for military service, are pouring into Western Canada to take up land or to work on the farms. A great many of the incoming settlers have arrived at such central points as Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Regina, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Judging from the bulk of their household effects, the number of their horses and cattle, and the quantity of implements they are bringing with them, most of the new arrivals also seem well blessed with the world's goods.

Reports from North Portal, Saskatchewan; Coutts, Alberta, and Kingsgate, British Columbia—the principal gateways into Western Canada from the United States—indicate that the present influx of farmers is in such volume as has not been witnessed for many years. From Vancouver, British Columbia, people are going to the prairies for summer farm work, many with the intention of taking up land themselves at the end of the summer.

The influence of this tide of farmer settlers on greater food production will be more readily appreciated when it is considered that the average settler takes up at least twice as much land as he has hitherto been farming—and land which, acre for acre, produces better and larger crops.—Advertisement.

Lucky Discovery.

Two women of the parvenu class were discussing the future of their respective sons, when one of them said:

"Do you know, I believe that a boy's development depends largely upon his environment."

"I know it," replied the other as she carelessly toyed with her jewel box. "There was my cousin William's boy—he never knew what it was to have a well day in his life until the doctors found out that the trouble was with his environment an cut it out."—Harper's Magazine.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Conjugal Harmony.

"They say Will and his wife have tastes unusually in common."

"Yes; today I met them going downtown, she shopping for tub suits, and he, to a wash sale."

For speedy and effective action Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" has no equal. One dose only will clean out Worms or Tapeworm. Adv.

Important Discovery.

"How long have they been married?"

"Long enough to discover that they can't both have their own way all the time."

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Corn—Kiln-dried, No. 3 mixed, 10 days' shipment, $1.57; No. 4 mixed, kiln-dried, 10 days' shipment, $1.47; No. 3 yellow, 10 days' shipment, $1.57; No. 4 yellow, 10 days' shipment, $1.47; kiln-dried, No. 3 white, 10 days' shipment, nominal; No. 4 white, nominal.

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 43½@44c; creamery extras (92 score), 43; firsts, 41@42½; packing stock current make, No. 2, 29½@30.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 37½@38c; fresh gathered storage packed firsts, 35@36; do, regular packed extra firsts, 36@37; do firsts, 33½@35; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 42@44; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 38@41; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, 30@37.

Cheese—State, fresh special, 23@23½; do average run, 22½@22¾.

Dressed Poultry—Fowls, 32½@36c; turkeys, 25@39.

PHILADELPHIA—Wheat — Standard prices: No. 1 Northern Spring red, $2.27; No. 1 hard Winter red, $2.27; No. 1 Durum red, $2.27; No. 1 hard Durum red, $2.27; No. 1 red Winter, $2.27; do, soft, $2.25; No. 2 red Winter, $2.24; do, soft, $2.22.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.68@1.70; No. 3 yellow, $1.64@1.66.

Oats—No. 2 white, 81½@82c; standard white, 81@81½; No. 3 white, 80@80½; No. 4 white, 78½@79½.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, 34@35c; exceptional lots, higher; Spring chickens, not Leghorns, weighing 1¾@2 pounds apiece, 55@56; white Leghorns, according to size, 42@48; young roosters, staggy, 25@26; old rosters, 22@23; ducks, Peking, 28@30; do, Indian Runner, 26@27; guineas, per pair, $1.35@1.45; pigeons, old, per pair, 40@45; do, young, per pair, 28@30.

Butter — Western, solid-packed creamery, extra, 44c; do, higher scoring goods, 45@46c; do, extra firsts, 43; firsts, 41@42; seconds, 38@40; sweet creamery, extra, 45; undergrades, 40@44; nearby prints, extra, 48; fancy brands, jobbing at 49@51; fair to good, 41@46; garlicky, 35@38. Receipts as compiled by the Bureau of Markets, 1,112 tubs of butter and 5,637 cases of eggs.

Eggs—Nearby first, $11.25 per case; nearby current receipts, $10.80 per case; do, Western, extra firsts, $11.25 per case; do, firsts, $10.80; inferior lots, lower; fancy, selected, carefully packed eggs were jobbing at 43@45c per dozen.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat — Receipts are now running so light that trading is impossible. A bag lot of nearby wheat, by sample, sold at $2.15 per bu.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3, for domestic delivery is quotable at $1.52 per bu for carlots on spot.

Cob corn quiet. Carloads prime yellow on spot at $7@7.25 per brl.

Oats—No. 2 white clipped oats closed at 78½c, export basis, spot and in transit.

Rye—No. 1 Western, export, spot and transit, $1.90; No. 2 Western, export, prompt shipment, $1.90 bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.40@1.50.

Hay—Timothy—No. 1, $30.50; standard, $29@29.50; No. 2, $28@29; No. 3, $20@25. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $25@27. Clover mixed—No. 1, $26@27; No. 2, $20@25.

Straw—Straight rye—No. 1, $16.50@17; No. 2, $16. Tangled—No. 1, $15.50@16; No. 2, $14.50@15. Wheat—No. 1, $12@15; No. 2, $10@12. Oats—No. 1, $12@15; No. 2, $10@12.

Butter — Creamery, fancy, 44c; creamery, choice, 42@43; creamery, good, 40@41; creamery, prints, 45@46; creamery, blocks, 44@45; ladles, 31@33 Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 31@32; Ohio rolls, 30@31; West Virginia rolls, 30@31; Storepacked, 30@31; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 31@32.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 35c; Western, 35; West Virginia, 35; Southern 34.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 35c; do, old hens, small to medium, 35; do, White Leghorns, 34; do, old roosters, 23@24; do, spring, 1¼ to 1½ lbs, 60@65; do 1 to 1¼ lbs, 55@63; do, White Leghorns, 50@55. Ducks—White Pekings, fat, 29@30c; do, puddle, 28@29; do, muscovy, 27@28; do, smaller, thin, 24@25.

Potatoes—Sound, choice, old potatoes will find buyers, but new potatoes are being preferred. Sweets and yams scarce and prices nominal, but higher. We quote:

W. Md. and Pa. choice round, 100 lbs, $1.10@1.25; W. Md. and Pa. choice long, 100 lbs, $1.10@1.25; New York States, 100 lbs, $1.10@1.25; E. S. Md. and Va. McCormicks, 100 lbs, $1.10@1.25; Southern Maryland McCormicks, 100 lbs, $1.10@1.25; all sections, red, 100 lbs, $1.10@1.25; all sections medium No. 2s, 100 lbs, 65@75c.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Butchers, $16.50@17.10; prime heavy, $16.50@16.70; heavy packing, $16.25@16.50; rough heavy, $15.60@16.10; selected light, $17.10@17.25; bulk of sales, $16.50@17.00.

Cattle—Choice and prime, $17.00@17.75; medium and good, $14.60@$17; common and plain, $12.25@14.50; cows and heifers, steady to strong; calves, steady; stockers and feeders, steady.

Appetizing Vienna Sausage

THE aroma of Libby's Vienna Sausage tells you that it is delightfully seasoned. The first taste that it is made of carefully selected, meat—seasoned to perfection.

Have Vienna Sausage for luncheon today. Your husband—your children will ask for it again and again.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Thinks It Another Dog.

"Does your dog bark at the moon?"

"Certainly not—he barks at the dog star."—Florida Times-Star.

Getting Away With It.

Professor—What did you come late for?

Student—For work.

SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

Bridging the Gap From Steer to Steak

Live stock is raised on the farms and ranches of the West.

Meat is eaten in the large cities of the East, and by our boys in France — thousands of miles away.

The day of transporting live animals from ranch to seaboard and overseas has passed. There was too much waste. The modern packer locates his large and specialized plants in the producing regions. He ships the dressed beef in refrigerator cars, and holds it in his own refrigerated branch warehouses until delivered to the retailer. For shipment to foreign ports, he transfers the meat to refrigerated ships.

By means of his nation-wide organization the modern packer maintains a continuous flow of meats to all parts of the country, so that each retailer gets just the quantity and quality of meat his trade demands, and at the time he wants it.

Swift & Company recently shipped 1,000 carloads of meat products in one week to our Armies and to the Allies.

Bridging the gap from ranch to consumer can be done successfully—and at low unit costs and profits—only by large business organizations.

Swift & Company's profit on meat, always so small as to have practically no effect on prices, is now limited by the Government to about 2 cents on each dollar of sales.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request.
Address Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO.

Join Now!

APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM

Men who wear this emblem are U.S. MARINES

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

Thirty-five Years Ago.

August 23, 1883.—There is talk of erecting a Reformed church at Coburn.

The carpenters—Thomas Brothers—have commenced work on rebuilding the spire of the Lutheran church in this place.

The camp-meeting, near Millheim, had a larger attendance than for some years. Upwards of twenty tents were on the ground.

The Reformed congregation of Aaronsburg are preparing to erect a new church on the site donated by Michael Harper. Several thousand dollars are already subscribed. The old church will be torn down.

The large steam saw mill on Poe creek, about four miles south of Coburn station, was destroyed by fire on last Saturday night. The mill was a large one and erected four years ago by Witmer & Co., of Union county. The loss is $4000.

On Tuesday, while a son of Philip Durst, east of town, was cutting oats, the team ran off, resulting in a torn-up reaper. The boy escaped unhurt.

Tusseyville

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Page, of near Bellefonte, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Horner and family, of near State College, spent Sunday visiting friends and relatives in this locality.

The Missionary Conference, held in the Union church, Thursday, was well attended and great interest taken in the program. Rev. Dunklebarger, a returned missionary from India, addressed the gathering in the evening, and his talk was greatly appreciated by all present.

The State road to Boalsburg is being put in repair, the crew of men having gone over the greater part of the six-mile stretch. The improved condition is especially gratifying to auto drivers, who pronounced this piece of road the worst in many miles before the state commenced work on it.

Miss Elizabeth Bitner, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bitner, was operated on for appendicitis at the Bellefonte hospital last week. Her condition is such that complete recovery is assured, which is gratifying to her many friends.

Woodward.

From last week.

Mrs. Rebecca Barner is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Steiger, in Coburn.

J. L. Kreamer and L. L. Weaver transacted business in Bellefonte one day last week.

Miss Lida Hosterman is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Zieme, in Johnstown.

Samuel Bierly and family, of Rebersburg, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of D. J. Benner.

Miss Edna Wolfe spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Wolfe.

Mr. and Mrs. Decker, of Spring Mills, were Sunday visitors at the home of the lady's sister, Mrs. C. D. Haines.

J. B. Ard and brother Wilson autoed to Lewisburg on Monday. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. S. Marx, from Sunbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haines, of Milton, spent a few days this week at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Haines.

Charles Musser, wife and baby Violet, from Bellefonte, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Musser.

Mrs. (Rev.) Dosch, who since the death of her husband had been staying at the home of his parents in Hyndman, returned to her home one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Sheesley, and children, with their families, C. P. Sheesley and wife, Harry Sheesley, wife and children, W. C. Haines, wife and son Steward, also Elias Haines and wife attended the funeral of Lloyd Hall, a brother of Mrs. Sheesley's at Glen Iron, on Tuesday, who was killed while working at the institution.

Centre Reporter, $1.50 a year.

WEEKLY WAR NEWS DIGEST

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts, from Washington, D. C.

SOLDIERS ARE
TRANSFERRED TO MEET
PARTICULAR NEEDS

Nearly 240,000 transfers of men from one unit to another have been made in Army camps as a result of occupational qualifications determined by investigations by the War Department committee on classification or personnel. Recently about 40,000 transfers have taken place each week.

Through the committee organizations have been built up in all Army camps, by which enlisted men and commissioned officers are classified according to occupational qualifications. In some camps where as many as 2,500 men are received daily, forces of 200 interviewers are employed to ascertain full information regarding each man's occupation, education, experience, and special qualifications.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMEYT
SPENDS HUGE SUMS
FOR WAR MATERIAL

The Army Ordnance Department has negotiated approximately 12,000 contracts since this country entered the war, involving within $175,000,000 of the total funds directly available for the Department for the present fiscal year—$3,383,286,045. Additional contracts totaling $1,603,703,741 have been entered into on the authority of Congress pending appropriation of an amount aggregating $1,671,466,750.

The magnitude of the task of the Ordnance Department financially is evidenced by the disbursement recently in a single day of more than $25,000,000 on ordinary contract vouchers. Disbursements for the month of April 1918, ran $356,884,863, an interesting amount as compared with the $5,059,264 disbursed by the Ordnance Department to April, 1917. These disbursements were made at the Ordnance Office in Washington. Amounts disbursed at Government arsenals are not included.

One check recently drawn by the Ordnance Disbursing Officer for ordnance material was for $18,750,000 One requisition made recently by the same officer on the Treasury was for $169,000,000 This is the largest single requisition ever made by the United States disbursing officer.

Prior to two months ago, before the Ordnance Department established its 11 district offices which zoned the country to expedite payments to contractors and relieve the strain upon the main office in Washington the Disbursing Officer at Washington signed from 500 to 3,000 checks a day.

INCREASE IN ARMY
SINCE START OF WAR
MORE THAN 1,500 PER CENT

One of the interesting developments of the war, according to a statement authorized by the War Deparsment is the rapid expansion of the various bureaus of the War Department. At the outbreak of the war there were less than 3,000 employes on duty. The number now is approximately 25,000 an increase of 800 per cent. While this represents a tremendous expansion, the increase in the Army itself has been more than 1,500 per cent.

Only 4 out of every 100 officers in the service were in the Army at the time the war began.

The increase in personnel at the administrative end of the war thus has not kept pace with the growth of the Military Establishment.

MEAT RATION CUT
IN GERMANY
HOG STOCKS DWINDLE,

In Baravia the monthly meat ration has been cut 20 per cent—from 1,000 to 800 grams—according to German newspapers. The monthly meat ration in Saxony has been reduced from 800 to 700 grams. Public officials are reported in the Prussian press as discussing the possiblity of a further reduction of the bread ration in Prussia.

A Munich paper reports that from the beginning of the war to March 1, 1918, Baravian hog stocks have decreased from 2,106,312 to 766,391 head. The Danish hog census shows a decrease from 1,651,000 hogs July, 12, 1917, to 794,000 December 5, 1917, or a decrease of one-third the number at the beginning of the war.

WAR DEPARTMENT SHOWS
PROCEDURE IN NOTIFYING
RELATIVE OF CASUALTIES

Relatives of soldiers named in casualty lists forwarded from France ordinarily are notified within 24 hours after receipts of the lists, according to a statement authorized by the War Department. A "statistical division," with a staff of officers and a corps of stenographers, gives all its time to the maintenance of files of soldiers' names and addresses. This division notifies relatives.

A copy of the roster of each contingent sailing to join the Expeditionary Forces is filed in card index fashion, each card bearing the name of one soldier, his organization, and the name and address of parent or other relative or friends designated by him to be notified in emergency. When a casualty list is received from Gen. Pershing each name called from the American Expeditionary Force is listed with the emergency address on file in the card index. As rapidly as a new list with emergency addresses is built up the telegraph clerks get duplicates. These clerks already are supplied with blank telegrams which require only the relative's address, name of sender, nature of casualty and the date, and filling in the blank spaces they get the telegrams off as quickly as possible. In addition to maintaining the telegraph blanks for the sake of speed the statistical division is supplied with sets of form letters to be filled in and mail-

(Continued on inside page.)

A Second Appeal

TWO weeks ago the Telephone Company requested all telephone users to please refrain from asking the operators for the *correct time*, explaining that this request was necessary because of the considerable volume of such calls which, if eliminated, would so reduce the abnormal calling volumes as to permit of a redistribution of both operators' service and telephone equipment, and result in the Company's ability to care for the very heavy telephone demands of the present and the even greater demands for service which are expected in the months to come.

It was explained that the same service on the part of the operators, the same length of time, and an equal general use of telephone equipment are necessary to answer such questions as are required to complete an ordinary connection.

While the response to this request has been very gratifying and the volume of such calls has decreased appreciably, the burden has not been entirely lifted.

We, therefore, again bring the matter to the attention of those users of the service who did not read, or who were not impressed by our earlier appeal, urging them to discontinue the practice of depending upon the telephone operator for the *correct time*.

The Telephone Company feels that it can count on a continuation of the public's helpful attitude which will be of very real assistance in meeting the ever-increasing volumes of telephone calls and demands for telephone service.

THE BELL TELEPHONE
COMPANY OF PA.
C. W. HEILHECKER, Local Mgr.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

EXECUTOR'S-NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip Heims, late of Gregg township, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been duly granted the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. M. GROVE, Executor,
19o24 Spring Mills, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Acetylene light plant, capacity forty lights; pipes, fixtures, chandaliers, etc. complete. Fine for farm, residence or church. In A1 condition. Price $50.00.—WALLACE THOMPSON, Milroy, Pa. 24.o.26

Furnishings

for Men and Young Men
including some Extraordinary Values in SHIRTS, SHOES, NECKWEAR, HATS & CAPS

Endicott-Johnson SHOES

"America's Standard"
at
Popular Prices

This store will close every Tuesday and Friday evening at 6 o'clock

H. F. Rossman
Spring Mills

Insurance and Real Estate

Want to Buy or Sell ?

SEE US FIRST

Chas. D. Bartholomew
CENTRE HALL, PA.

CYRUS BRUNGART
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Special attention given to collecting; Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgages agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's censes secured, and all matters pertaining to the office attended to promptly. Jan1, 1919

FORD TRUCK BODY FOR SALE.—Strongly built and in first-class condition; just the thing for anyone desiring to convert a Ford car into a truck. F. J. McCLELLAN, Centre Hall, Pa.

JAMES W. SWABB
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
LINDEN HALL, CENTRE CO., PA.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c, written and executed with care. All legal business promptly attended to. Special attention given to settling of Estates. Marriage Licenses, Automobile Licenses, and all other Application Blanks kept on hand. Nov.25.'18

STOP! LOOK! and BUY! Gartsides Iron Rust Soap, which removes all stains from clothing and hands that ordinary soap will not remove. For sale by Miss Gladys Jones, Centre Hall, Pa.

Notice - -

To the Public in Penns and Brush Valleys :

The MERCHANTS' ASSOCIAT'N have decided that the stores of MILLHEIM, CENTRE HALL, SPRING MILLS, MADISONBURG, REBERSBURG, WOLF'S STORE, COBURN, AARONSBURG, WOODWARD, COLYER, TUSSEYVILLE and POTTERS MILLS

Be Closed Every Tuesday and Friday Evening at 6 O'clock

This they are compelled to do on account of the new Labor Law, and in order that during the coming winter months coal and light might be conserved.

It Is A Patriotic Measure
and you are asked to govern yourself accordingly.

The following merchants will comply with the Early-Closing Rule :

Millheim
D. J. NIEMAN
A. KESSLER
A. A. FRANK & SON
C. R. McCLELLAN
T. F. MEYER
GRIFFITH & ULRICH
R. L. STOVER

Spring Mills
C. P. LONG
C. A. KRAPE
J. H. RISHEL
H. F. ROSSMAN
CAL. W. MEYER

Potters Mills
F. A. CARSON
EMANUEL SMITH
WILLIAM BLAUSER

Wolfs Store
GEORGE H. SHOWERS

Centre Hall
G. O. BENNER
W. A. ODENKIRK
C. M. SMITH
C. F. EMERY

Colyer
G. R. MEISS

Tusseyville
C. W. SWARTZ

Madisonburg
BOYD HAZEL
THOMAS EVERETT

Rebersburg
W. J. CARLIN
L. L. GEPHERT
M. C. HANES

Coburn
WILLIAM CRADER
MARTIN STOVER

—By Order of Committee

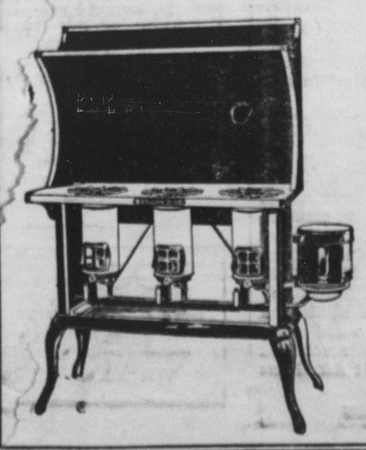
How to Cut down your Fuel Expenses

THINK how much coal you burn in a range when you're *not* cooking. That's all wasted—money thrown away. And Uncle Sam wants every housewife who can, to save coal. Here is a good way for you to do *your* part. Use an oil cook stove instead of the fuel-wasting coal range. Then the only time you use fuel is when you *are* cooking. And that fuel, kerosene, is much more economical than coal.

NEW PERFECTION
OIL COOK-STOVES

not only give most satisfactory results—they save steps in house work and do all the cooking just as well (usually better) than a coal range.

Think how easy it is to strike a match and have an intense heat in less than a minute. No coal or wood to carry. No getting down on hands and knees to rake and poke at the fire. Your New Perfection is always ready when you are.



But after you *do* get your New Perfection be careful what kind of kerosene you use. There is only one kind that will always give most satisfactory results. It is called Atlantic Rayolight Oil to distinguish it from the other kinds. Ask for it by name. Atlantic Rayolight Oil is so highly refined that it burns without smoke, smell or sputter. Gives a more intense heat, too.

Select your New Perfection Oil Cook stove *now*. There's a dealer near you.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL